

TAKE NOTICE.

President Frost will preach in the College Chapel next Sunday night. This is the first time he has spoken this year, and the first time in the New Chapel.

IDEAS.

The feet of men are not kept in the path of right by the light of brilliant thoughts alone.

The heretic hunter thinks that the cutting of many thistles will create at least a few roses.

Not he who has no weaknesses is the strong man, but he who makes them serve his strength.

The best cure for the blues is to stop thinking of yourself and begin planning happiness for others.

How would the men who are going to heaven on their wives' religion look wearing their wives' wings?

Too many Christian soldiers expect to become warriors by hearing others lecture on the manual of arms.

A good many people find it easier to sing "I am thine, O Lord," when they have left their purses at home in another pocket.

It's not by being against many things that you will save the world, but by being for a few good things with all your might.—[Chicago Tribune.]

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Senator Warner of Missouri, says, speaking of the action of Senator Aldrich in forcing Senator Tillman to take charge of the rate bill on the floor of the Senate, "According to the forms of the Senate, the action of Aldrich is inexcusably vulgar. Tillman is a radical Democrat, who is not popular with his own party, and the only result of Aldrich's action will be contempt for Aldrich. He must have lost his temper completely. He is a very deliberate man, shrewd and cool, and I can only think that the knowledge of defeat has thrown him off his balance. Theodore Roosevelt has won his fight."

The Iowa Senate adopted a resolution authorizing Governor Cummings to call a convention of representatives of several States of the Union in July to devise means to secure amendment to the federal constitution, so that United States Senators may be elected by the people, instead of by the legislatures. This is surely coming, and the revelations made by Lincoln Steffens and David Graham Phillips as to the treason of the Senate, added to what has come out in other ways, have stirred the people to action.

The pure food bill has passed the Senate, after fifteen years of delay, in the interests of those who have been able to pay money for protection in slaughtering the innocents. This bill makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs, medicines, or liquors in the District of Columbia, the territories, and the insular possessions of the United States and prohibits the shipment of such goods from one State to another or to a foreign country. Punishment by a fine of \$500 or by imprisonment for one year or both is prescribed. In the case of corporations, officials in charge are made responsible. If this is a good bill now, it was so fifteen years ago.

The bill to change the county school system has passed the lower house at Frankfort. This bill splits up each county into four parts and puts a commissioner in each division. These commissioners, together with the superintendent, locate schools, hire teachers, and agree upon the amount to be raised in the county. We hope to have an expert discussion of this bill this week.

Gen. J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, former Speaker of the House, and now representative from the Springfield district, will this week introduce his bill to change the membership of that body to correspond to the number of votes cast. His bill applies to eleven southern states that have enacted laws that practically disfranchise the negroes within their borders. There is an organization behind him called the Constitution League, which numbers among its members some very prominent men in the East and Middle West.

Mr. T. L. Lewis, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, declares that there will be no general strike of the mine workers on April 1. He says that the operators will restore the reduction accepted by the miners two years ago, and perhaps more. Two of the leaders of the operators have already done this. This, if true, will be good news for the consumers, and incidentally for the whole country, for if there should be a national strike, there would be something done that would settle such things for the future.

Representative Wm. M. Witt, Re-

publican, of Fleming, has called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that there were issued in Kentucky, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, 2382 State licenses to sell intoxicants and that during the same time there were issued, besides, 4346 Federal licenses.

Two hundred thousand farmers, members of the American Society of Equity, an organization with headquarters in Indianapolis, have called a strike for March 1. Every one who responds to this call will agree to withhold from marketing any agricultural products excepting at prices that are up to the level that has been decreed as equitable by the officers of this organization. The strike is expected to particularly affect the wheat crop.

By a vote of 8 to 5, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has agreed to report the Hepburn railroad rate bill without amendment. Senator Aldrich, provoked at the fact that the Democratic members of the Committee had voted with the administration senators on the issue, then said that, as the measure had now become a Democratic measure, he moved that Senator Tillman should report. The motion carried, one Democrat voting with Aldrich and his friends. Aldrich has greatly discredited himself by this freak, tho all knew him as one who stands as a representative of the great corporations.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Further evidence of the truth of the statement that, if you scratch a Russian, you will find a Tartar, is found in the revelation that has just been made of the treatment accorded to Mlle. Spiridonova, the seventeen-year old girl who shot M. Luzhensky, chief of the secret police of Tamboff, Russia. It is said that the girl was thrown naked into a damp, cold cell, where she was subjected for eleven hours to torment in order to force her to reveal the names of her accomplices. The girl says she was kicked back and forth across the cell by two Russian officers, who tore her hair and burned her with their cigarettes. The girl is now in the hospital with her skull fractured in two places, one eye injured, and her body a mass of bruises.

Germany has compromised with the United States on the tariff issue for the term of one year, but on the other hand it is discriminating in every consistent way against a country that shows no consideration for the fine market Germany affords that country. In the matter of cotton alone, Germany buys of the United States to the amount of 110 millions dollars annually. But this great consumer of cotton is doing its very utmost to promote the growing of cotton in its colonies, and it has met with encouraging success. There is a prospect that in time these colonies will very greatly reduce the demand for American cotton.

Conflicting rumors come from China. On the one hand, it is said that six American, and four English missionaries have been killed in Nanchang, in the province of Kiangsi, and on the other, that the Chinese government is instructing its ministers abroad to say that there are no symptoms of a movement against foreigners, that the Boxer rising will never be repeated, and that the government is able to handle any local disturbance.

An imperial ukase has been issued ordering the national assembly of Russia to meet on May 10, it having been found that the elections can be held in more than half of the districts by that time. This is expected to go farther toward completing the tranquilization of the country than all the repressive measures of the Interior Minister, Durnovo, of whose waning power the ukase is but one of several indications.

Close upon the report that conditions are less strained at the Algeciras conference, comes the statement that much anxiety is felt by the Powers over the possibility of war between France and Germany. The abandonment of the French position is regarded as impossible, and some words of the German Emperor at a banquet at Berlin regarding the possibility of war are quoted with apprehension.

President Castro says he will humble France, break up the Monroe doctrine, and drive all foreigners from Venezuela. The same dispatch says that the populace is yearning for an American protectorate. If it had not been for the protection of the Monroe doctrine, Castro would be only an incident of ancient South American history today.

Salesmen Wanted

To look after our interest in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

## MARK OF RESPECT

The House Took Action on the Death of Ex-Speaker Henderson and Adjourned.

## DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE SENATE.

Senator Tillman, in Accordance With Action of Committee, Reported the Railway Legislation Bill.

Large Crowds Assembled—The Senate Gallery Anticipated a Field Day of Debate—A Brief Statement From Tillman Was All.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The death of former Speaker David B. Henderson was the subject of appropriate action in the house of representatives Monday when, after the transaction of less than a day's business, resolutions of regret and esteem were adopted and adjournment taken as a further mark of respect.

Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, one incorporating the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a consideration of the Dallzell bill incorporating the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Co. The debate on this bill was finished and a roll call on ordering the previous question was about to be taken when the adjournment order was had.

The Hepburn railroad rate bill was reported to the senate by Senator Tillman in accordance with the action of the senate committee on interstate commerce last Friday. Large crowds assembled in the galleries, anticipating a field day of debate, but were disappointed. There was little of interest in the proceedings regarding the bill.

A Formal Report Later.

A brief statement from Mr. Tillman with the necessary arrangement for printing the report of the hearings before the committee and a promise that a formal report would be made later was followed by a few remarks from Mr. Aldrich showing the position of the five republicans who opposed the bill as reported. Mr. Aldrich indicated that there would be no unnecessary delay, but that the bill would be discussed in accordance with its importance. Mr. Clapp called up the bill to dispose of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory and the preliminary discussion showed that there was considerable opposition; also there was to be criticism of the disposition of the coal lands owned by the Indians.

Mr. Dick occupied the floor during the afternoon, continuing his speech in support of the joint statehood bill. A number of bills of local importance were passed just before the senate adjourned.

PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

A Meeting of the Permanent Committee Held in Washington.

Washington, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the permanent Pan-American railway committee, which was presided over by the chairman, H. G. Davis, arrangements were made for the report on the progress of the general project. This report is to be presented to the Pan-American conference which meets in Rio de Janeiro in July.

Joaquin D. Casasus, the ambassador



J. D. CASASUS.  
New Ambassador from Mexico to the United States.

from Mexico, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his predecessor, Ambassador De Aspiz. He was present at the meeting and signified his active interest in the work of the commission. Ambassador Casasus was a member of the Pan-American conference which met in Mexico in 1901, and which created the permanent committee.

The Senator Smoot Case.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Chairman Burrows, of the senate committee on privileges and elections, has agreed with Senator Smoot and his counsel to hear the evidence in rebuttal in the case of the Utah senator on Monday, March 26.

To Regulate Common Carriers.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Representative Hughes (W. Va.) introduced a bill requiring common carriers to furnish cars or other means of transportation to shippers upon request and providing for the punishment of violations.

## WAR IS POSSIBLE.

America, Great Britain and Russia Are Using Their Influence to Avert It.

## THERE IS A FAINT RAY OF HOPE.

It Is Difficult to See What Further Concessions France Can Make to the Germans.

To Give An Unfriendly Power Control of State Bank and Policing of Morocco Would Be Prejudicial to France.

London, Feb. 28.—The report from Berlin that Germany has expressed her willingness to make concessions on the Moroccan situation if France will yield something and the announcement from St. Petersburg that Russia is using her influence at Berlin to prevent a rupture between Germany and France at Algeciras gave Great Britain a ray of hope that the conference might still succeed in settling the question of police and state bank of Morocco. These hopes, however, are not strong.

"It must be remembered," said an official, "that France made concessions before the conference met and has continued to do so since. Now Germany, which heretofore had refused to withdraw a single step, says she is prepared to give way on some points if France yields something. It is difficult to see what further France can concede. To give an unfriendly power control of the state bank would be prejudicial to the Frenchmen who have been financing Morocco for years, while any relaxation of France's efforts to tranquillize the sultan's empire by handing over the police to the powers would cause endless troubles in her North African colony. Even the suggestion that she give Italy a hand with herself and Spain in officering the gendarmerie seems unreasonable. France should control the finances and police of Morocco."

King Edward's Efforts.

Like Roosevelt, King Edward is doing his best to bring about a peaceful solution of the Moroccan question. He starts for Paris Thursday, and will see President Fallières and Premier Rouvier the same day, when he will doubtless discuss the effect of his recent correspondence with the kaiser, whom he has definitely decided to meet at the end of March.

Whitelaw Reid will go to Paris on his way to Southern France, where he will remain a month.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—Premier Moret in the course of the ministerial council Tuesday, expressed the view that an agreement on the Moroccan question will eventually be reached at the Algeciras conference.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

All Records From the Asiatic Seaboard To San Francisco Broken.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—All records for the movement of troops from the Atlantic seaboard to this city were broken Tuesday with the arrival of a Southern Pacific special train carrying the Eighth regiment of the United States army. The regiment left Jersey City at 6 p. m. February 20 and arrived here at 7 p. m. Tuesday. The transfer was effected in 6½ days and had it not been for a delay of 17 hours at Lordsburg, and a stop over at Los Angeles of seven hours, the time occupied would have been but 5½ days.

Movements of Foreign Vessels.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.—The survivors of the massacre of missionaries at Nanshang have arrived at Kiukiang. The French cruiser Descartes and the American gunboat Quirros sailed for Kiukiang. It is understood that the British sloop Clio and gunboat Teal are already there.

Gen. Luke E. Wright Banqueted.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Gen. Luke E. Wright, American ambassador to Japan and formerly governor general of the Philippines, was the guest of honor here Tuesday night at a banquet at the University club. His speech was devoted principally to the Philippines.

Emigrants For Canada.

London, Feb. 28.—Since January 1, 4,000 passages for emigrants have been booked by the Salvation army for Canada. The steamer Keasington, which has been chartered for three voyages, sails March 1 with 1,400 emigrants, 1,000 of whom are bread winners.

The Kaiser's Son Weds.

Berlin, Feb. 28.—The Duchess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, daughter of the reigning grand duke of Oldenburg, and Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of the emperor and empress, were married in the chapel of the palace by the court chaplain.

America Is Blamed.

London, Feb. 28.—The secretary of the Chinese legation says that the recent outrages in China were not of anti-foreign character, but that until America made concessions outbreaks were bound to continue and bad feelings would remain.

J. J. MOORE, Publisher

W. H. PORTER, Owner

CHARLES BURDETTE, Art. Director

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$20,000.

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Please cut this out for future reference.

*W. H. Porter*  
Cashier.

## HATS OFF!

Did you ever notice some men look better with their hats off? This is because their hats don't suit them. We can fit you with a hat that conforms with your height and complexion.

## Our Prices are Never Matched.

<table



## Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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### CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

The lout by the window paid no attention to me; nor I to him, when I had once satisfied myself that he was really what he seemed to be. But by and by two or three men—rough, uncouth fellows—dropped in to reinforce the landlord and they, too, seemed to have no other business than to sit in silence looking at me, or now and again to exchange word in a patois of their own. By the time my supper was ready the knaves numbered six in all; and, as they were armed to a man with huge Spanish knives and evidently resented my presence in their dull rustic fashion—every rustic is suspicious—I began to think that, unwittingly, I had put my head into a wasp's nest.

Nevertheless, I ate and drank with apparent appetite; but little that passed within the circle of light cast by the smoky lamp escaped me. I watched the men's looks and gestures at least as sharply as they watched mine; and all the time I was racking my wits for some mode of disarming their suspicions—or failing that, of learning something more of the position, which, it was clear, far exceeded in difficulty and danger anything I had expected. The whole valley, it would seem, was on the lookout to protect my man!

I had purposely brought with me from Auch a couple of bottles of choice Armagnac; and these had been carried into the house with my saddle bags. I took one out now and opened it, and carelessly offered a dram of the spirit to the landlord. He took it. As he drank it, I saw his face flush; he handed back the cup reluctantly and on that hint I offered him another. The strong spirit was already beginning to work. He accepted and in a few minutes began to talk more freely and with less of the constraint which had marked us. Still, his tongue ran chiefly on questions—he would know this, he would learn that; but even this was a welcome change. I told him openly whence I had come, by what road, how long I had stayed in Auch and where; and so far I satisfied his curiosity.

Only when I came to the subject of my visit to Cocheforet I kept a mysterious silence, hinting darkly at business in Spain and friends across the border, and this and that and giving the peasants to understand if they pleased, that I was in the same interest as their exiled master.

They took the bait, winked at one another, and began to look at me in a more friendly way—the landlord foremost. But when I had led them so far, I dared go no farther, lest I should commit myself and be found out. I stopped, therefore, and harking back to general subjects, chanced to compare my province with theirs. The landlord, now become almost talkative, was not slow to take up this challenge; and it presently led to my acquiring a curious piece of knowledge. He was boasting of his great snow mountains, the forests that propped them, the bears that roamed in them, the lizards that loved the ice, and the boars that fed on the oak mast.

"Well," I said, quite by chance, "we have not these things, it is true. But we have things in the north you have not. We have tens of thousands of good horses—not such ponies as you breed here. At the horse fair at Fe-camp my sorrel would be lost in the crowd. Here in the south you will not meet his match in a long day's journey."

"Do not make too sure of that!" the man replied, his eyes bright with triumph and the dram. "What would you say if I showed you a better—in my own stable?"

I saw that his words sent a kind of thrill through his other hearers and that such of them as understood—for two or three of them talked their patois only—looked at him angrily; and in a twinkling I began to comprehend. But I affected dullness and laughed scornfully.

"Seeing is believing," I said. "I doubt if you know a good horse here when you see one, my friend."

"Oh, don't I?" he said, winking. "Indeed!"

"I doubt it," I answered stubbornly.

"Then come with me, and I will show you one," he retorted, discretion giving way to vain-glory. His wife and the others, I saw, looked at him dumfounded; but, without paying any heed to them, he took up a lanthorn, and, assuming an air of peculiar wisdom, opened the door. "Come with me," he continued. "I don't know a good horse when I see one, don't I? I know a better than your's, at any rate!"

I should not have been surprised if the other men had interfered; but—I suppose he was a leader among them, and they did not, and in a moment we were outside. Three paces through the darkness took us up to the stable, an offset at the back of the inn. My man twirled the pin, and, leading the way in, raised his lanthorn. A horse whinnied softly, and turned its bright, soft eyes on us—a bald-faced chestnut, with white hocks in its tail and one white stocking.

"There!" my guide exclaimed, way-

ing the lanthorn to and fro boastfully, that I might see its points. "What do you say to that? Is that an undersized pony?"

"No," I answered, purposely stinting my praise. "It is pretty fair—for this country."

"Or any country," he answered wrathfully. "Any country, I say—I don't care where it is! And I have reason to know! Why, man, that horse is—But there, that is a good horse, if ever you saw one!" And with that he ended abruptly and lamely, lowering the lanthorn with a sudden gesture, and turning to the door. He was on the instant in such hurry that he almost shouldered me out.

But I understood. I knew that he had nearly betrayed all—that he had been on the point of blurting out that was M. de Cocheforet's horse! And while I turned away my face in the darkness, that he might not see me smile, I was not surprised to find the man in a moment changed, and become, in the closing of the door, as sober and suspicious as before, ashamed of himself and enraged with me, and in a mood to cut my throat for a trifle.

It was not my cue to quarrel, however—anything but that. I made, therefore, as if I had seen nothing and when we were back in the inn praised the horse grudgingly, and like a man but half convinced. The ugly looks and ugly weapons I saw around me were fine incentives to caution; and no Italian, I flatter myself, could have played his part more nicely than I did. But I was heartily glad when it was over and I found myself, at last, left alone for the night in a little garret—a mere fowl-house—upstairs, formed by the roof and gable walls and hung with strings of apples and chestnuts. It was a poor sleeping-place—rough, chilly and unclean. I ascended to it by a ladder; my cloak and a little fern formed my only bed. But I was glad to accept it. It enabled me to be alone and to think out the position unwatched.

Of course M. de Cocheforet was at the chateau. He had left his horse here, and gone up on foot: probably that was his usual plan. He was therefore within my reach, in one sense—I could not have come at a better time—but in



PICKED IT UP.

another he was as much beyond it as I were still in Paris. So far I was from being able to seize him that I dared not ask a question or let fall a rash word, or even look about me freely. I saw I dared not. The slightest hint of my mission, the faintest breath of distrust, would lead to throat-cutting—and the throat would be mine; while the longer I lay in the village, the greater suspicion I should incur and the closer would be the watch kept over me.

In such a position some men might have given up the attempt and saved themselves across the border. But I was tired, besides, of my stuffy closet. I crept stealthily down the ladder and managed to pass unseen through the lower room, in which several persons were snoring heavily. The outer door was not fastened, and in a handturn I stood in the street.

It was still so early that the trees stood up black against the reddening sky, but the boughs upon the post before the door was growing green, and in a few minutes the gray light would be everywhere. Already even in the roadway there was a glimmering of it; and as I stood at the corner of the house—where I could command both the front and the side on which the stable opened—looking greedily for any trace of the midnight departure, my eyes detected something light-colored lying on the ground. It was not more than two or three paces from me and I stepped to it and picked it up curiously, hoping it might be a note. It was not a note, however, but a tiny orange-colored sachet, such as women carry in the bosom. It was full of some faintly scented powder and bore on one side the initials "E," worked in white silk; and was altogether a dainty little toy, such as women love.

Doubtless Madam de Cocheforet had dropped it in the night. I turned it over and over; and then I put it away with a smile, thinking it might be useful some time and in some way. I had scarcely done this, and turned with the intention of exploring the street, when the door behind me creaked on its leather hinges and in a moment my host stood at my elbow.

Evidently his suspicions were again aroused, for from that time he mapped to be with me, on one pretense or another, until noon. Moreover, his manner grew each moment more churlish, his hints plainer; until I could scarcely avoid noticing the one or the other. About midday, having followed me for the 20th time into the street, he came at last to the point, by asking me rudely if I did not need my horse.

"Well?" I cried, cursing the untimely interruption. I was burning with anxiety to see more. "What is it? What is the matter?"

The trap door was lifted a foot or more. The landlord thrust up his head.

"You called, did you not?" he asked. He held up a rushlight, which illuminated half the room and lit up his grinning face.

"Called—at this hour of the night, you fool?" I answered angrily. "No! I did not call. Go to bed, man!"

But he remained on the ladder, gaping stupidly.

"I heard you," he said.

"Go to bed! You are drunk!" I answered, sitting up. "I tell you I did not call."

"Oh, very well," he answered slowly. "And you do not want anything?"

"Nothing—except to be left alone!" I replied sourly.

"Umph!" he said. "Good-night!"

"Good-night! Good-night!" I answered, with what patience I might. The tramp of the horse's hoofs was in my ear at the moment. "Good-night!" I continued feverishly, hoping he would still retire in time, and I have a chance to come to her stirrup.

He went. The moment his back was turned, I slipped away and in a twinkling was hidden by a house. Two or three glum-looking fellows stared at me as I passed, but no one moved; and in two minutes I was clear of the village, and in a half-worn track which was led out of the stable was in my ear at the moment. "Good-night!"

I continued, hoping he would still retire in time, and I have a chance to look out. "I want to sleep."

"Good," he said, with a broad grin. "But it is early yet, and you have plenty of time." And then, at last, he slowly let down the trapdoor and I heard him chuckle as he went down the ladder.

Before he reached the bottom I was at the window. The woman whom I had seen still stood below, in the same place, and beside her a man in a peasant's dress, holding a lanthorn. But the man, the man I wanted to see was no longer there. And it was evident that he was gone. It was evident that the others no longer feared me, for while I gazed the landlord came out to them with another lanthorn, and said something to the lady and she looked up at my window and laughed.

It was a warm night and she wore nothing over her white dress. I could see her tall, shapely figure and shining eyes and the firm contour of her beautiful face; which, if any fault might be found with it, erred in being too regular.

She looked like a woman formed by nature to meet dangers and difficulties; and even here, at midnight, in the midst of these desperate men, she seemed in place. It was possible that under her queenly exterior, and behind the contemptuous laugh with which she heard the landlord's story, there lurked a woman's soul capable of folly and tenderness. But no outward sign betrayed its presence.

I scanned her very carefully; and secretly, if the truth be told, I was glad to find Madam de Cocheforet such a woman. I was glad that she had laughed as she had—that she was not a little, tender, child-like woman, to be crushed by the first pinch of trouble. For if I succeeded in my task, if I—but, pish! Women, I said, were all alike. She would find consolation quickly enough.

I watched until the group broke up, and madam, with one of the men, went her way round the corner of the inn and out of my sight. Then I retired to bed again, fearing more than ever preplexed what course I should adopt. It was clear that, to succeed, I must obtain admission to the house. This was garrisoned, unless my instructions erred, by two or three old men-servants only, and as many women; since madam, to disguise her husband's visits the more easily, lived, and gave out that she lived, in great retirement. To seize her husband at home, therefore, might be no impossible task; though here, in the heart of the village, a troop of horse might make the attempt and fail.

But how was I to gain admission to the house—a house guarded by quick-witted women, and hedged in with all the precautions love could devise? That was the question; and dawn found me still debating it, still as far as ever from an answer. With the first light I was glad to get up. I thought that the fresh air might inspire me and I was tired, besides, of my stuffy closet. I crept stealthily down the ladder and managed to pass unseen through the lower room, in which several persons were snoring heavily. The outer door was not fastened, and in a handturn I stood in the street.

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"Well?" I cried, cursing the untimely interruption. I was burning with anxiety to see more. "What is it? What is the matter?"

"Na," I said. "Why do you ask?"

"Because," he answered, with an ugly smile, "this is not a very healthy place for strangers."

"Ah!" I retorted. "But the border air suits me, you see."

It was a lucky answer, for, taken with my talk of the night before, it puzzled him, by again suggesting that I was on the *feeling* side and had my reasons for lying near Spain. Before he had done scratching his head over it, the clatter of hoofs broke the sleepy quiet of the village street and the lady I had seen the night before rode quickly round the corner and drew her horse on to its haunches. Without looking at me, she called the innkeeper to come to her stirrup.

He went. The moment his back was turned, I slipped away and in a twinkling was hidden by a house. Two or three glum-looking fellows stared at me as I passed, but no one moved; and in two minutes I was clear of the village, and in a half-worn track which was led out of the stable was in my ear at the moment. "Good-night!"

I continued, hoping he would still retire in time, and I have a chance to look out. "I want to sleep."

"Good," he said, with a broad grin. "But it is early yet, and you have plenty of time." And then, at last, he slowly let down the trapdoor and I heard him chuckle as he went down the ladder.

Before he reached the bottom I was at the window. The woman whom I had seen still stood below, in the same place, and beside her a man in a peasant's dress, holding a lanthorn. But the man, the man I wanted to see was no longer there. And it was evident that he was gone. It was evident that the others no longer feared me, for while I gazed the landlord came out to them with another lanthorn, and said something to the lady and she looked up at my window and laughed.

It was a warm night and she wore nothing over her white dress. I could see her tall, shapely figure and shining eyes and the firm contour of her beautiful face; which, if any fault might be found with it, erred in being too regular.

She looked like a woman formed by nature to meet dangers and difficulties; and even here, at midnight, in the midst of these desperate men, she seemed in place. It was possible that under her queenly exterior, and behind the contemptuous laugh with which she heard the landlord's story, there lurked a woman's soul capable of folly and tenderness. But no outward sign betrayed its presence.

I scanned her very carefully; and secretly, if the truth be told, I was glad to find Madam de Cocheforet such a woman. I was glad that she had laughed as she had—that she was not a little, tender, child-like woman, to be crushed by the first pinch of trouble. For if I succeeded in my task, if I—but, pish! Women, I said, were all alike. She would find consolation quickly enough.

I watched until the group broke up, and madam, with one of the men, went her way round the corner of the inn and out of my sight. Then I retired to bed again, fearing more than ever preplexed what course I should adopt. It was clear that, to succeed, I must obtain admission to the house. This was garrisoned, unless my instructions erred, by two or three old men-servants only, and as many women; since madam, to disguise her husband's visits the more easily, lived, and gave out that she lived, in great retirement. To seize her husband at home, therefore, might be no impossible task; though here, in the heart of the village, a troop of horse might make the attempt and fail.

But how was I to gain admission to the house—a house guarded by quick-witted women, and hedged in with all the precautions love could devise? That was the question; and dawn found me still debating it, still as far as ever from an answer. With the first light I was glad to get up. I thought that the fresh air might inspire me and I was tired, besides, of my stuffy closet. I crept stealthily down the ladder and managed to pass unseen through the lower room, in which several persons were snoring heavily. The outer door was not fastened, and in a handturn I stood in the street.

It was still so early that the trees stood up black against the reddening sky, but the boughs upon the post before the door was growing green, and in a few minutes the gray light would be everywhere. Already even in the roadway there was a glimmering of it; and as I stood at the corner of the house—where I could command both the front and the side on which the stable opened—looking greedily for any trace of the midnight departure, my eyes detected something light-colored lying on the ground. It was not more than two or three paces from me and I stepped to it and picked it up curiously, hoping it might be a note. It was not a note, however, but a tiny orange-colored sachet, such as women carry in the bosom. It was full of some faintly scented powder and bore on one side the initials "E," worked in white silk; and was altogether a dainty little toy, such as women love.

Doubtless Madam de Cocheforet had dropped it in the night. I turned it over and over; and then I put it away with a smile, thinking it might be useful some time and in some way. I had scarcely done this, and turned with the intention of exploring the street, when the door behind me creaked on its leather hinges and in a moment my host stood at my elbow.

Evidently his suspicions were again aroused, for from that time he mapped to be with me, on one pretense or another, until noon. Moreover, his manner grew each moment more churlish, his hints plainer; until I could scarcely avoid noticing the one or the other. About midday, having followed me for the 20th time into the street, he came at last to the point, by asking me rudely if I did not need my horse.

"Well?" I cried, cursing the untimely interruption. I was burning with anxiety to see more. "What is it? What is the matter?"

"Na," I said. "Why do you ask?"

"Na," I said. "Why do you ask?"



### A HOME-MADE NOVELTY.

Funny Little Man Who Will Come to Life Over Gas Jet or Hot Air Register.

Have you ever heard of a convection current? It is the current of heated air that is bound to rise from any heated place or object. To prove the existence of a convection current, take a gas flame, for instance, or a hot air grating in a sidewalk.

You may see the hot air simmering up from the grating, which makes the objects just beyond it lose the exact outlines of their shapes and look wobbly.

First cut out a circle of tin; then cut almost to the center on the dotted lines, as shown in Fig. 1. Bend each cut section to an angle of 45 degrees.

Now secure a length of strong, tough wire that won't bend with heat, and form it with the angle shown at A (Fig. 2). Twist a small round loop-eye at the end of the upper horizontal piece which is marked B, C, and fasten that wire to the gas pipe, or to a wall if the gas pipe is not convenient.

Run a second lower horizontal wire at D, E, terminating it in a loop just too small for the vertical wire to slip through. This loop is to act as a socket for it to turn in. Now fix the tin wheel to the top of the vertical wire, as shown, after having inserted

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

## Berea Teachers' Club

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FOR PUBLICATION TO  
C. D. LEWIS, BEREAS, KY.

### School Legislation.

The Kentucky legislature has been quite busy during the present session and if one bill which has already passed the house becomes a law, we will have a completely revolutionized school system.

The provisions of this bill, briefly stated, are as follows: The county judge, county attorney, and county school superintendent of each county will meet during next September and divide their county into four districts. At the November election following, one member of the county school board is to be elected from each district by the vote of the whole county.

These four elected members and the superintendent will compose the county board of education. This board will have power to employ all teachers, levy all taxes, hold all school property, buy all new supplies and equipment, and finally to appoint a school visitor, whose duty it will be to supervise all schools, visit each school once each month, sign all reports and take the enumeration of the pupils whose homes are in the district. For this service he receives five cents per pupil. The board may also make regulations governing the schools, which the teachers must obey or be liable to dismissal by the superintendent.

Regular meetings will be held on the first Monday in each month, and each member shall receive \$2.00 per day for his service. Extra sessions may be called, but the total number of days for meetings in a year cannot exceed twenty.

It seems to the writer that a worse system, under present conditions, could not have been devised, although this has the approval of Superintendent Fuqua. My reasons for this opinion are as follows:

First: The school board, being elected by a vote of the whole county, and not by the district in which the intended members reside, makes it certain that the board will be wholly of one political party, and composed of men who are elected, not because of fitness, but because their names are on the ticket of the party in power. If each district voted for its own member, men would be more apt to be elected because of special fitness.

Second: After being elected, four men are too few to hold the responsibility of electing the teachers of a county. In my native county this would mean that each member would choose the teachers for forty schools. A fine opportunity for "Graft," is it not?

Third: The office of supervisor will be merely a farce. It will mean that some man is paid five cents per pupil for taking the enumeration and signing reports. In the county referred to above, (Fulaski) I think there are about 8,000 pupils and 160 schools. This means that for \$100 some man must not only take the census, but visit forty schools each month. Will not the visiting he does be of great value, and will he not bring great professional advice to the teachers? In no county will the visitor have less than ten or fifteen schools to visit. Ask any one who has done such work what that means and see if the visitor will be of any use to the schools.

Fourth: Every teacher must obey "reasonable" rules enacted by this board. What teacher, who has studied out his work and is teaching conscientiously will be willing to be so dictated to? There are other objections to this change, but for the present let us stop and think "From whence cometh help," and if there is yet a chance try to stop this bill where it is.

C. D. LEWIS.

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## A Doctor's Medicine

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You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

## History of the Eighth Kentucky

### Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

#### CHAPTER III—Continued.

The 29th, the brigade marched six miles south on the Murfreesboro Pike. The rear guard, commanded by the author, had to wait at our old camp two hours for some wagons. During this time several aristocratic-looking slave-owners, followed by a train of little darkies, came to the vacant encampment, and began to gather up the many half-worn garments cast off by our boys. I said to one of the men: "I thought you Tennesseans hated us Yankees so bitterly you would disdain to pick up our old clothes." He replied: "O, they will do for the niggers to wear." By my orders the guards soon had every rag heaped upon fires, deeming it best not to furnish rebel spies suitable uniforms in which to enter our lines. We pitched our tents that evening on an old rebel encampment. Here we made our first acquaintance with those army pests commonly called "greybacks." The rebels had, like ourselves, left cast-off garments, which appeared to be too lousy even for "niggers" clothing.

Our mode of picketing at this time was to station a platoon out on all the roads leading into camp, and as John Morgan was reported to be scouting around Lebanon, Tenn., our pickets manifested great watchfulness.

The 30th, the Twenty-third Kentucky and the Ninth Michigan resumed the march southward, Colonel Barnes being ordered to remain here a few days with the Eighth Kentucky and furnish men and teams to cut and haul timber to rebuild the railroad bridge over Mill Creek, recently burned by the retreating rebels. The rank and file of the Eighth were much displeased to be left behind and do "drudgery," as some of the officers called it, while other regiments, no more experienced, were ordered on front, where probably fights and fame awaited them, and the Eighth were just "spoiling" for a battle. Big Bill Moore, Company H, remarked with much bitterness: "Now, Colonel Munday's regiment and them long-legged Michiganders will just go ahead and scare out all the secesh, and won't leave a chicken or a pig in the hull country."

The next day eighty men, with teams and axes, were detailed for fatigue duty, and were early playing destruction with a fine grove of oaks. A much-excited Southern gentleman named Whitmore made his appearance, and in angry tones ordered the men to leave his premises. Lieutenant McDaniel pointed to Major Broadhurst, who was seated on a log.

enjoying a quiet smoke, and told the indignant owner "That's the officer for you to consult."

Mr. Whitmore to Major Broadhurst—"Sir, you appear to be doing me great injustice, taking my property without my consent."

Major B.—"Well, sir, what are you going to do about it?"

Mr. W.—"I don't know."

Major B.—"Well, neither do I know or care. Did you try to persuade the rebels not to burn that bridge?"

Mr. W. (excitedly)—"No, sir; that was none of my business."

Major B.—"Well, neither is this any of your business."

The Major, pulling out his watch, said: "Now, you infernal rebel, I'll give you just three minutes to get out of sight, and if you don't, I will teach you by whose authority we are here, by trotting you all the way to Nashville about three inches in advance of a bayonet." He left instantly, but I have no doubt received in due time compensation for his fine timber.

Having finished our timber hauling, the 3d of April the regiment marched on the Murfreesboro Pike to Lavergne, there took the cross pike toward Woodbury, and camped on the West Fork of Stone River, near an ancient-looking little village called Old Jefferson. Resumed the march the 4th, and on arriving at the crossing of Stone River, on the Lebanon Pike, the rebels had burned the bridge, and during a hard rain we waded the stream. The stones were slippery and the current very swift, causing a great many self-immersions. Those who fell were about as comfortable as the others, all being thoroughly wet. We halted long enough to wring our stockings, arriving at Murfreesboro at 4 o'clock, p. m. We marched through town in column by companies, our musicians playing "Yankee Doodle." We saw but few of the inhabitants. They were evidently not pleased to see this second edition of Yankee troops.

Here we found Colonel Duffield, with the Ninth Michigan and the Twenty-third Kentucky, encamped near a large spring southeast of town. Two companies of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry were also here. We remained here nearly one month. Our time was spent in drilling daily all those not required for camp guards and picket duty. The latter required 150 men and four officers from the Eighth, daily.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

#### The Rate Bill.

No proposed law for many years has stirred the country as has the rate bill. That there are great interests back of the opposition to the bill is evident from the efforts being made to defeat the law. Doubtless there are railroads that have the ability to see that their best asset is a satisfied constituency. But, on the other hand, there are roads that conduct their business on the principle that actuated Wm. Vanderbilt when he said, "Damn the public," to an appeal from some one to remember the public in his administration of his roads. Many say now that it is hard that a man cannot run his business as he has a mind to. This is true in a certain sense, though there are several considerations which tend to modify the general statement. In the first place no man or corporation has the right to "do what he will with his own." There is a higher law than the law of the stomach and pocket. Everything that is in the hands of human beings belongs to all in a way. No man can live for himself alone and still continue to rise in the scale of life. And a corporation is only an association of men. This is where Rockefeller has made a great mistake. While posing as a Christian, he has done, through his corporation, things that link him with the beasts and savages.

And in the case of corporations, such corporations as railroads in particular, that are possible only through the grant of certain privileges of eminent domain, something more is owing to the public. If I ask for privileges from my fellows, I must hold these privileges in such a way as at least not to harm those who have granted them to me. And a railroad, that has been made possible by the gift of a right of way, owes something to the public that has given it its franchise. Here has been the source of trouble. Some of the railroads, falling into the hands of greedy and selfish men, have been conducted, not in the interests of the public, which has contributed so much toward making the roads possible, but in the interests of those who have gained the control of the roads.

sometimes by means that will not bear scrutiny. For instance, the Governor of West Virginia recently wrote a letter to the Senate of the United States, complaining of the tyranny of the railroads in his state, and sent it, not to his own senators, who are part of the railroad gang that exploits the state, but to a senator from another state. And one of the things complained of in that letter is that the railroads refuse to act as common carriers in the state, but discriminate between the common shipper and those whom they wish, through business connections, to favor. And this is only one of the many instances that can be cited where the railroads, the very creatures of the states where they are situated, refuse to act according to the common law, if not according to the state law, state and national. The revelations made in recent numbers of McClure's Magazine, should be read by all who wish to know what the railroads have done to arouse so much feeling against them among the people.

It is true that there is another side to the question, and that there are railroads whose management is equitable and just, but it is the injustice done by the few that makes laws necessary. We are all restricted in our relations to one another by laws made to hold dishonest men from preying upon the public, and railroads must not expect to be exempt from the common lot. The rate bill may not better matters, but it will at least show by its failure how they may be better, and it will also serve as a warning to unscrupulous railroad officials that the people cannot be defrauded beyond a certain point.

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Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily  
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Arrive Richmond ..... 4:10 a. m.  
Arrive Paris ..... 5:28 a. m.  
Arrive Cincinnati ..... 7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 5, Daily  
Leave Berea ..... 1:24 p. m.  
Arrive Knoxville ..... 8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily  
Leave Berea ..... 12:26 a. m.  
Arrive Knoxville ..... 7:30 a. m.

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## Blind Headache

"About a year ago," writes Mrs. Mattie Allen, of 1123 Broadway, Augusta, Ga., "I suffered with blind, sick headaches and backaches, and could get no relief until I tried

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## Illiteracy Decreasing.

The last bulletin issued by the census bureau shows the extent to which the relative rank of the respective states has changed with reference to illiteracy. An examination of the proportion of children between ten and 14 who are unable to write, shows that in 1860, six of the ten states with the least illiteracy were eastern; in 1880, three; and in 1900, only two. California, which ranked seventh in 1870 and fourth in 1880, had fallen out of the list of states with least illiteracy in 1900. Native whites of foreign parents make the best showing. The explanation offered is that they dwell for the most part in the cities where the school facilities are good. The native whites of native parents come next; after them, the foreign born. Above them in percentage of illiteracy are the Japanese, the Chinese, negroes and Indians, in the order named. Up to 18 the negroes are more illiterate than Indians, but gain the advantage after that age. It appears that women are more illiterate than men, but girls less so than boys. This is interpreted to imply that 20 years ago girls had greater educational advantages than boys, but since that time conditions have been reversed. In 1890, the advantage enjoyed by the girls extended from ten to 19; now it runs from ten to 24. The authors of the bulletin consider that this points to the time when females of all ages will be less illiterate than males. A commentary on the present method of estimating progress in terms of what is called "education" has been made by the president of the Idaho Industrial Institute. He gives as his opinion that "the average college graduate is a complete failure when called on to make his living by manual labor, and that the whole educational system tends to create a feeling of caste." He said further: "Many prominent employers have told me that the poorest recommendation a young man can bring is a college diploma." He advocates that at least half of the student's time should be devoted to the learning of a manual trade.

After a dinner given in New York recently by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, five southwestern Indians amused the guests in the ballroom, singing songs and showing dances characteristic of their tribe. One of them, a stalwart Moqui named Shungopavi, dressed in full Indian costume, told stories and sang strange songs of his far-away home. Then the four others, one squaw and three bucks, all gorgeously arrayed, furnished their share of the entertainment.

Gen. Fred D. Grant is at the head of a movement in New York for the forming of an association to perpetuate the memory of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. It is proposed to do this by erecting a monument to cost about \$600,000 raised by popular subscription.

A New York woman found 17 pearls in a blue point she was eating, which, if they were really good ones, must have made good on the check and possibly on the waiter's tip.

It is said that Mr. Morosini, the rich New York banker, designs most of his daughter's hats, and that they are a delight to the eye.

A gold brick valued at \$200,000 has been found hidden under an old building in Albuquerque, N. M. Beware of imitations.

"Castro Getting Pacific," says a newspaper headline. Castro had better confine his energies to the Atlantic.

Some people are destined never to have their own way. Now a young man who wanted to plead guilty to a charge of larceny has been acquitted by the jury.

Sustaining Her Reputation. As usual, Connecticut leads in the number of patents issued last year to citizens of any state, although more patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than to those of any state of territory. Connecticut is just as famous for ingenuity now as she was in the days of the wooden nutmeg.—Boston Globe.

## SCARCITY OF CHINCHILLAS.

Danger of Extinction of the Valuable Fur-Bearing Animals.

Cnosul Mansfield of Valparaiso writes that chinchilla skins, much prized and highly valued in the United States, England and European countries because of their beautiful color and fine quality of the fur, are a product of Bolivia and Chile only. The consul continues:

The chinchilla is a small animal that burrows in the ground, and resembles in general appearance a rat, except in the coat, which is a beautiful silken light gray fur. It is found in the Cordillera ranges of the Andes in Chile and Bolivia, the best quality coming from the latter country. They are found in great numbers in the higher mountain ranges. But like all animals whose skins have a high market value, chinchillas have been killed with impunity in season and out of season in recent years. As a result they are threatened with extinction.

They are captured in various ways, but the most common method is to hunt them with dogs, the fox terrier being the most useful and skillful in their capture. The rapid extermination of the chinchilla and the absolute lack of protection or regulation in taking them has resulted in a tremendous advance in the price of the skins in the past two years. As an evidence of the commercial interest in the fur produced by this little animal two American and two French firms keep expert purchasing agents in the field during the shipping season—January to July. Coquimbo, Chile, is the chief port of export, that being the port of shipment for the Bolivian product also.

Last year there were exported from Coquimbo 12,000 dozen skins, the majority of which went to the United States, one agent shipping 7,150 dozen and another 2,500 dozen to their respective New York houses. Prices last year were almost double those paid in the previous year.

At the last session of the Chilean congress a bill was passed prohibiting the killing of chinchillas within a certain season and providing penalties for violation of the law. But the natural habitat of the chinchilla in the wilds of the Andes mountains makes detection and convictions for violation of the law regulating their killing difficult, and it seems probable that this valuable fur-producing animal, like many other wild animals indigenous to the forests and mountains of North and South America, is destined to early extinction.

## SMALLPOX IS EXPENSIVE.

Disease That Costs the State of Pennsylvania a Great Deal of Money.

Reiteration of the value of vaccination and the consequent necessity for laws compelling its acceptance by those who would not of their own free will seek its protection, would be unpardonable were it not for the numbers of the opposition, says American Medicine. From the medical point of view there seems logically only one side to the question, but there are physicians as well as laymen who insist upon the uselessness and even danger of the process. In a very plain statement recently issued to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania Commissioner of Health Dixon presents solely the financial aspect of neglected vaccination, with the hope of thereby impressing those to whom statements regarding sickness and death do not appeal. At the lowest estimate it costs the state \$350 for each person outside of cities quarantined to prevent the spread of smallpox. This means that during 1905 more than \$2,000,000 of state money was thus expended, or, as well put by Dr. Dixon, was wasted simply to gratify a whim of those who opposed vaccination. If such people do not appreciate this waste of money, surely those who are protected by vaccination are entitled to protest against the resources of the state being "consumed in this way in order to permit a few obstinate fanatics to indulge their fancy of being allowed to have smallpox if they so desire." A remedy mentioned by Dr. Dixon, namely, meeting the cost of controlling smallpox by a tax upon those who refuse vaccination, would doubtless prove a strong argument to such recalcitrants. The experience of Williamsport in expending \$284 for each of its 18 cases of smallpox and at the same time protecting some thousands of persons by vaccinating at a cost of 20 cents each, should appeal to persons whose gray matter can be aroused by excitation of their pocketbooks. Veritably, smallpox is a "luxury and not a necessity."

# The Spiritual World and the World of Spirits

By Rev. W. T. McElveen.

AN men communicate with the world of spirits? Note the question reads world of spirits, not the spiritual world. The Christian church asserts the reality of the spiritual world. To Christians the spiritual world is as real as, aye, more real than, the vegetable or animal worlds. It is the highest world—the world of finest, fullest life. Where is it?

The ordinary view is that the spiritual world is in the next life. It is beyond the grave that the ordinary view locates the spiritual world. It is not only in the future and after death, but it is beyond the blue of the sky and in heaven. "It is up yonder," people say. But the Chinaman's "up" is our "down," and our "up" is his "down." No, the spiritual world is not primarily a destination or a place; it is a quality of life, it is an attitude of the soul, it is a condition of being.

The spiritual world is where God is. Where is God? Seated on a glorious throne in a place called Heaven? That is a child's notion of God. God is spirit. God is universal presence. God is the soul of the universe. God is imminent in His world. God is here, there, elsewhere and everywhere. Whenever or wherever the soul is conscious of God there is the spiritual world. God is as much here as anywhere. He never was or never shall be in any place more than He is here. The ground whereon thou standest, brother man, is holy ground. The present passing moment is big with opportunity.

How can man know he is in the spiritual world? The light has the eye to perceive it, the sound has the ear to hear it, the beautiful has the esthetic sense within to enjoy it. Is there any faculty in man by which the spiritual can be thus apprehended and appreciated? There is. There is a point in us where the spiritual reaches, touches and affects us. There is in all men a nerve of spiritual sensation. In some men it is alive and active, in others it is dormant, almost dead. In all of us this spiritual faculty needs quickening, educating, developing.

You might call this capacity for the spiritual the sixth sense. It is a sort of window of the soul, a kind of chord that vibrates when we are sensible of the spiritual. As yet this organ of spiritual knowledge is in a rudimentary condition. Some men do not even know that they possess it. In almost all of us nine-tenths of this organ lies idle.

Perhaps when this organ of knowledge becomes keen and sensitive enough we can converse with those whom we have loved and lost awhile. We are ridiculously ignorant of the powers in us. The spiritual world is not far away. It is all about us. The dear ones that have departed may be nearer than we think. They may wish to communicate with us, but we are too stupid. Many things are unknown to us, not because of the essential unknowability of the thing, but because the faculty by which we might know the thing has not been sufficiently trained and developed by us.

An unexplored continent of truth is thus described by the old creed phrase of the church: "I believe in the communion of saints."

## The Sacredness of Life

By PROF. WALTER L. SHELDON,  
of Ethical Society.

There are four centers of universal obligation: Civility, veracity, ownership of property, and the life and dignity of the person. The duties pertaining to these are the same for all.

We ought to treat one another with the civility due to every man as a member of the social order.

We owe to every man veracity in our dealings with mankind.

We ought to respect the property of others, as permitted to them by the law of the state or the collective will of humanity.

We ought to respect in every man his natural rights to the dignity and life of his person.

And we know sadly enough the crimes which are represented when these rights are invaded, insult, the lie, stealing, assault and murder.

Life in any form is the same awe-inspiring fact it always was. No man has unfathomed its mystery, and no man ever will fathom it. Yet greatest of all is the mystery of human life. It is an uplifting experience to trace that spiral movement of development from the worm beneath our feet to the full-grown human living soul. But to none of those other creatures inside the earth or on the outside of it do we attribute a self-conscious personality, that spiritual element which characterizes every man and woman. Life is a trust committed to our charge. The right to live is connected with the obligations a man has to fulfill. No human being is authorized to prevent another from fulfilling those obligations. This is the spiritual kernel of the precept, "Thou shalt not do murder."

Yet to-day the right to life is coming to mean a great deal more than it used to imply. The social conscience has enlarged the old meaning by the new principle of charity. Human society to-day would feel ashamed to let a man perish of hunger. It is even moving further in its feelings and asking whether it should allow any person anywhere on earth to perish by the cruelty of others. We even recognize that the right to life somehow implies a certain equipment for life, by the education we feel compelled to give the young and by the efforts we put forward to enlarge the life of our fellow-men.

And thus it is that the ancient precept, "Thou shalt do no murder," receives two new interpretations by the modern world. And they would run as follows: We ought not to let any man perish by famine or by the injustice of others; we ought to cooperate in mutual service for enlarging and ennobling the sphere of life for humanity. But it all goes back to the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

## ZUNI INDIANS' GREAT FEAT

Account of One That Surpasses the Tricks of Magic Performed by the Hindus.

The medicine men among the Zuni Indians perform a feat at the annual "corn festival" which surpasses the famous mango-growing trick of the Hindu. Many scientists have been present to witness this strange ceremony, but have never been able to fathom the mystery of it.

In front of the southern opening of the medicine lodge a large square of clean yellow sand, carefully smoothed, and packed, is spread. With a ceremonial arrow figures, representing the Great Spirit, the earth, sun, sky and rain, are drawn. There are also the symbols of the corn and a bountiful harvest. The indentations made by the arrow are then filled in with pigments, blue for the earth and chrome yellow for the harvest. The middle of the square is left vacant. This picture in sand painting is a most pleasing specimen of barbaric art.

The hour for the ceremony arrives, and at the right moment the medicine man comes forth from his lodge and takes a seat in the opening of the lodge, facing the sand square. The warriors and chiefs arrange themselves around the square, according to rank. The ceremonial pipe is then filled and lighted and the medicine man blows one puff in each direction of the compass and two to the heavens.

The physician testified that he was called upon to attend Mrs. Bridenbecker three months ago and found her in an extremely nervous condition. This condition, he said, was caused by the alleged abuse that had been heaped upon her by her drunken husband.

A child was born to Mrs. Bridenbecker a week ago, and Bridenbecker made his wife get out of bed and crawl on her hands and knees to the stove and put coal on the fire for him the second day after the child was born.

When the child was born it was deformed. This, Dr. Gilson believes, was caused by Bridenbecker's alleged abuse of his wife at different times during the three months prior to the birth of the child.

Although the child was deformed it was doing nicely for a time, but took sick during the week and died last Saturday night. Dr. Gilson believes the child was poisoned by its mother's milk. He also believes the milk was rendered unwholesome by worry and abuse.

The horror of horrors, however, came at the end of the story. It is charged that Bridenbecker came home drunk last night, pulled his wife out of bed, knocked her down on the floor, and then knocked the casket containing the remains of the child over on top of her.

There is nothing but whisky will turn a man into such a brute.

## TEMPERANCE NOTES

### THE BRUTE WHISKY MADE.

A Striking and Awful Example of the Degrading Work of the Saloon.

A recent number of the Toledo News-Bee gives an aggravated case illustrating the brutishness which takes possession of a man under the influence of strong drink. Arthur Bridenbecker, of 1116 Washington street, says the Bee-painfully abused his wife, who is the mother of their one-week-old baby that died Sunday night.

Bridenbecker's only excuse is that he presumes he was drunk. He also presumes he is guilty, but claims his mind is a blank as to what happened Sunday night.

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### LETTER FROM A WIFE.

Heart-Rending Appeal of a Woman Sufferer from the Liquor Traffic.

The following letter from a wife to a judge in Cleveland was recently published:

"For ten years I have suffered and starved, stood all the miseries that drink brings to a home. I cannot stand it any more. I shall go mad, or I shall forget that which I owe to God and take my life. I have tried to live honest and bring up my children likewise and have done so, but I cannot starve myself and my children longer with tea and bread to pay up saloon debts and never see a change, only drink, abuse, insults, long, weary nights of watching, sickness, misfortune. Is there no law for me? Can I not have peace? All I ask is peace and to be away from my tormentor, or I shall go mad. This is Christmas night. I have not slept for three nights. My little boy is dying of diphtheria. Do you know the long weary nights of diphtheria? Is it not hard to see your own child helpless before you and near death, then to have a staggering man fall into the house and then have to sit for hours and listen to abuse heaped upon you? Oh, God! Do something for me, judge."

This wife is only one of thousands of wives and mothers in this country who are suffering similar experiences. Shall nothing be done for them? Shall they be left to suffer and cry and die?

Good Judgment—Finding out what kind of advice a man wants and giving it to him.

Pull—The resource of those who have no push.

Conscience—The internal whisper that says: "Don't do it; you might get caught."

Vanity—The food of fools.

Appreciation—Envy in sheep's clothing.

A Compromise—An amicable understanding by which you and your wife agree to let her have her own way.

Alimony—The grass widow's pension.

High Finance—Making two millions grow where none grew before.—Saturday Evening Post.

Chinese in Mexico.

The Chinese who have come to this country as immigrants are, for the most part, peaceable and orderly people, giving little trouble to the police of the capital, or of the interior cities. Yet it is not asserted that the Chinese coming to Mexico are even of the better class of laboring people at home, though there are some exceptions. Merchants find the industrious Chinese good customers and careful of their credit, meeting their bills promptly. On the whole, a quiet and well-behaved folk.—Mexican Herald.

With Proper Setting.

The man had tried to kiss her. She drew back with hauteur.



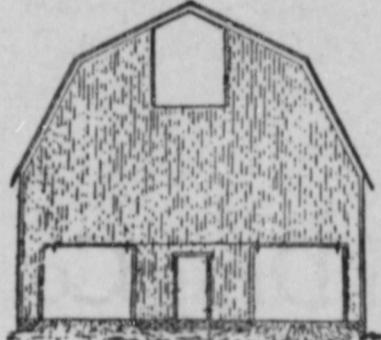
#### SHEEP BARN.

Description and Bill of Materials for a Most Excellently Arranged Building.

Mr. Watkins, the greatest sheep man in Michigan, says the Ohio Farmer, allows six square feet for each sheep, but many prefer ten feet per sheep, and this is not too much for breeding ewes. The gates that separate the pens may be removed so a wagon or manure spreader can be driven through the stables when they are cleaned.

Following is the bill of materials to be used in building a good sheep barn:

Frame Pieces—Thirty 2 by 10 inches

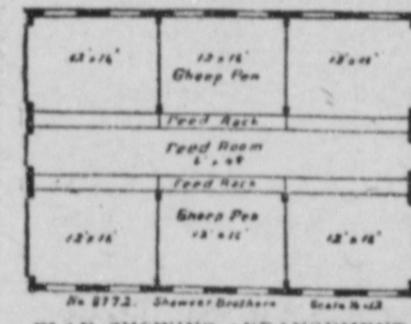


#### THE SHEEP BARN.

by 12 feet; four 2 by 8 inches by 26 feet, one hundred and thirty-six 2 by 8 inches by 16 feet, twenty 2 by 8 inches by 12 feet, twenty 2 by 8 inches by 8 feet, sixteen 2 by 8 inches by 9 feet, sixteen 2 by 6 inches by 24 feet, two 2 by 6 inches by 20 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 18 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 16 feet, twenty 2 by 6 inches by 14 feet, eighteen 2 by 6 inches by 12 feet, four 2 by 6 inches by 10 feet, four 2 by 8 inches by 5 feet.

Rafters.—Fifty 2 by 6 inches by 16 feet, fifty 2 by 6 inches by 12 feet.

Loft—Four hundred and sixty linear



#### PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT.

Width, 3 spans, 12 plus 12 plus 12 feet—equals 36 feet. Length, 3 spans, 16 plus 16 plus 16 feet—equals 48 feet. Height, 16 feet. Stables, 8 feet. Loft, 8 feet. Curb roof three-quarter and one-quarter pitch. Vertical siding. Shingle roof 5-inch lap. feet bridging, 1 by 2 inches, 1,740 square feet loft boards.

Sliding—Thirty-five hundred square feet siding, 2,800 square feet roof boards, 220 linear feet fascia, 21,500 shingles.

Other Material.—Twelve battens 1 1/4 by 6 inches by 10 feet, 6 battens 1 1/4 by 6 inches by 4 feet, 600 square feet plain boards.

Hardwood, Etc.—Two tracks 30 inches, eight pair hangers, three pair hinges, strap; 80 pounds 60d spikes, 100 pounds 40d spikes, 300 pounds 20d spikes, 100 pounds 8d nails, 100 pounds 7d nails; 80 pounds 3d nails; 12 sash, 36x48 inches; 12 pair butts.

#### THE POULTRY YARD.

Don't give the hens mash that is hot enough to burn their crops. Wait till it cools a little.

Keep something in the hen house for the hens to pick—some kind of meat, offal or cabbages. It will keep them from learning the disagreeable habit of feather-eating.—W. W. M.

Wise men are discussing the difference between a fowl and a bird. One definition is that a bird carries food to its young, while a fowl leads its young to the food.

Hens need sharp grit and the fact that they have a ground floor or scratching shed is no proof that they get it. The gravel may be too large, too small or too smooth. Broken crockery is the best of anything I can find.

Sifted barley meal mixed up with skim milk makes a very fattening food and produces a nice white flesh. Corn meal and oatmeal mixed up with milk will give a yellow flesh and make nearly equal grains.

We had 20 bushels of sweet corn, much of it was too soft and sour to feed to stock. It is the night's ration for the hens and at once it increased the egg production fivefold. The morning mash is cooked vegetables, cob meal and shorts.

#### New Horse Disease.

A disease not yet named that causes horses to refuse food and drink and in a day or two drop down and die in agony, is reported from Cashmere, Wash.

#### Baby Beef.

One of the most telling arguments in favor of beef is that, on an average, five or six pounds of corn will produce a pound of gain in a calf from the time it is six months old until 16 or 18 months. A three-year-old steer needs about ten pounds of corn to make a pound of gain.

#### SHEARING BY MACHINERY.

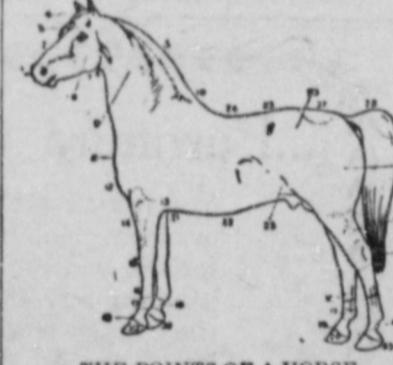
Experience of One Farmer Proves That in This Day It Is Most Economical.

I have used a sheep-shearing machine for the past five or six years, writes a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*. They have been very much improved in that time. The first knife, or clippers, that I had, very soon got clogged and did not do good work on sheep that had fine or oily wool, or had any wrinkles. The one I now have, used on the same machine, will clip any kind of a sheep or wool. Now as to the direct question: Has the machine any advantage over hand work? So long as we had the old-fashioned shearers, who could turn off 30 to 40 sheep a day, well sheared, I had no need of a machine. As the old men died off, or were unable to shear any longer, and because of the scarcity of sheep few young men took up shearing, it became a problem to know how to get the sheep well and economically sheared. The men who were unused to it not only cut the sheep and tangled up the wool, but they would shear only a few sheep per day, which made it expensive. For this reason I put in a machine. Any man who is at all handy soon learns how to hold a sheep, which is the important thing. A careless man can cut a sheep badly with the edge of the clippers, but soon sees the danger and avoids it. With the shears the sheep, in the hands of such a man, is covered with little cuts. I find that after a little practice a man will shear a sheep every 15 or 20 minutes; and their bodies will be as smooth as a well-clipped horse. Of course it takes another man to turn the crank, so it is not so much of a time saver in the hands of a novice; but a skilled man, or an old shearer who knows how to handle a sheep, will average better than a sheep every ten minutes. The man who turns can be a cheap hand, who could in no case use the shears. I propose next year to rig a shaft and use my one and one-half horsepower gasoline spray engine to drive the machine. It is not necessary, as some have supposed, to use a shears to finish or trim the legs. The same power, with a different knife, can be used to clip horses, or the shearing clippers can be used on a horse-clipping machine. Like all machinery, they must be looked after and kept in order.

#### POINTS OF THE HORSE.

Technical Terms of the Parts of the Animal and Their Location.

In response to the request for the external points of the horse and where they are to be found the Prairie Farmer replies as follows: We can answer this question no better than by printing an outline of a horse and referring to the points of the horse and by referring



#### THE POINTS OF A HORSE.

ring to the points by numbers. It can be readily seen that 1 is the muzzle, 2, the face; 3, forehead; 4, poll; 5, crest; 6, cheek; 7, lower jaw; 8, throat; 9, neck; 10, withers; 11, point of shoulder; 12, breast; 13, elbow; 14, forearm; 15, knee; 16, cannon; 17, fetlock; 18, pastern; 19, coronet; 20, foot; 21, girth; 22, belly; 23, flank; 24, back; 25, loin; 26, haunch or hip; 27, croup; 28, dock; 29, thigh or quarter; 30, lower thigh or gaskin; 31, hock; 32, the heel. Obviously these points will apply in a general way to all horses. The only difference there may be is that in some they may be more readily discerned than in others.

#### HANDY SHEEP RACK.

Very Simple in Construction, But Serviceable, Especially in Lambing Time.

It is made of two one-inch boards 16 feet long, uprights four feet long, spaced seven inches from the wall and secure by stakes to keep from slipping. Heavy twine or rope keeps it from falling while being filled.

A 16-foot rack accommodates ten sheep. These are good to use in lambing season for a pen for ewes to keep them separate, says the Farm and Home. I use one in the yard up against the fence to feed cows.

#### Don't Overload the Horse.

Those who use light-weight horses for farm work are quite apt to overload them. Put on smaller loads and get there often.

#### Where the Feed Goes.

It may be said in general that all cows utilize the feed which they eat over and above that required to maintain the functions of life for one or two purposes—the production of milk, or for increase in live weight.

#### Sheep for Hilly Land.

If your barn is hilly, pick out a kind of sheep that are light of foot and can climb the steep well. Heavier and less nimble sheep will do for level land. And be sure to look well to the water supply.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Jesus Tells Who Are Blessed.—International S. S. Lesson for March 4, 1906.

BY REV. WILLIAM EVANS, B. D. Director Biblical Department of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. Official Lecturer of the Cook County (Chicago) Sunday School Association on the International S. S. Lessons.

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.) Theme: Jesus tells us the secret of happiness.

Scripture Lesson: Matthew 5:1-16. Golden Text: "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

Jesus a Preacher of Happiness. The theme of Christ's first sermon was happiness. He began His mission with a benediction. Thoroughly understanding the needs of the human heart, He set about answering its supreme question, What is Happiness, and, Where can it be found? To-day, as in the days of Christ's earthly mission, the supreme quest of man is the quest of happiness.

Happiness Hard to Define.

It is clear that Jesus attempted to define happiness. Indeed, it is a question whether it can or cannot be defined. Happiness is a relative term. What would make one person happy, might not bring about the same result in the life of another. Jesus deals with the essential conditions of happiness—conditions which are not peculiar or limited to any one class of society, but which may be characteristic of them all. These conditions are not social and physical, but moral and spiritual, and thus are within the reach of all men.

Who May Be Happy?

What surprises us as we read the Sermon on the Mount, is the fact that Jesus makes happiness to spring from such an unexpected source. The very persons whose names we would naturally expect to find in a catalogue of happy people are not mentioned here. The great Teacher did not say: "Blessed are the rich, the noble, the mighty, the famous, the gifted, the crowned, the titled." Jesus did not pronounce these people happy for the simple reason that a great part of the time these things bring much misery in their trail, and there is abundant evidence to prove that myriads of people are happy who possess none of these so-called dignities. Christ struck at the very root of blessedness.

The True Secret of Happiness.

In the first place, Jesus speaks of His people as being "blessed" not happy. Blessedness is deeper word than happiness. Usually we, who are shortsighted, speak of people as being happy when the world goes well with them. Yet even we would hesitate very often before pronouncing such people "blessed." Happiness is outward and transitory; blessedness is inward and abiding. Outward conditions, such as prosperity or adversity cannot take it away. Good fortune is not blessedness; but good character is.

Happiness Consists in Being, Not Having.

What a man is, not what he has; what he is in himself, not what he does; his character, not his possessions determines his happiness. Blessedness is the kingdom of Heaven, is founded upon character. The good man is the happy and blessed man.

The Poor in Spirit Are Blessed.

Jesus did not say, "Blessed are the poor, poverty in itself, no more than riches, is a blessing. Indeed, it may be a curse and the source of much unhappiness. No benediction is here placed upon poverty as such. It is not the beggar that is blessed. It is the "poor in spirit."

The humble man; the man who places no confidence in his own good works, but pleads spiritual poverty; the man who comes to Christ for salvation with this upon his lips:

"Nothing in my hands I bring, Simply to Thy cross I cling; Naked, come to Thee for dress, Helpless, look to Thee for grace."

Those who "mourn" because of their spiritual poverty are blessed. Such mourning shall find comfort from God. This does not mean, Blessed is everyone that weeps. The blessing is for those who weep over their sins. Of course, God comforts His people when they mourn for other causes, too.

Lesser of Two Evils.

"Papa says he likes to hear me play your accompaniments. He usually sits in the next room, I know."

"Then he admires music?"

"In a way. He says I always play so loud that it drowns your voice."

Stray Stories.

Royal Lifeboats.

It is a singular coincidence that between January 1 and December 31 the royal national lifeboats were 365 times on service. Five hundred and thirty lives and 27 vessels were saved.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

CATTLE—Fair to good \$3.00 @ 4.25  
Heavy steers 5.15 @ 5.50  
CALVES—Extra 7.75  
HOGS—Choice packers 6.40 @ 6.42 1/2  
Mixed packers 6.30 @ 6.35  
SHEEP—Common 1.25 @ 1.25  
LAMBS—Extra 2.75  
FLOUR—Spring patent 4.00 @ 4.85  
WHEAT—No. 2 red 87 1/2  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2  
RYE—No. 2 67  
HARLEY—No. 2 spring 58 @ 63  
HAY—Choice timothy 12.00 @ 12.50  
PORK—Clear mess 16.50  
LARD—Prime steam 7.30 @ 7.35  
MILK—Cows, dairy 30  
Choice creamery 30  
APPLES—Choice, per bushel 6.00 @ 7.00  
POTATOES—Per bushel 6.00 @ 7.00  
TOBACCO—New 5.00 @ 13.00  
Old 4.50 @ 14.75

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Winter patent 3.75 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 @ 89  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45 @ 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
RYE—Choice 63  
PORK—Mess, prime 15.25 @ 15.40  
LARD—Prime steam 7.65 @ 7.97 1/2

N. Y.

FLOUR—Winter patent 3.75 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 @ 89  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45 @ 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
RYE—Western mixed 73  
PORK—Mess, prime 16.50 @ 17.00  
LARD—Prime steam 7.85 @ 8.00

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Winter patent 3.75 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 @ 89  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45 @ 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
RYE—Western mixed 73  
PORK—Mess 63 @ 67 1/2  
LARD—Prime steam 7.85 @ 8.00

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Winter patent 3.75 @ 4.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 @ 89  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45 @ 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
RYE—Western mixed 73  
PORK—Mess 63 @ 67 1/2  
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INDIANAPOLIS.

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WHEAT—No. 2 red 83 @ 89  
CORN—No. 3 mixed 45 @ 50  
OATS—No. 2 mixed 29 1/2 @ 32 1/2  
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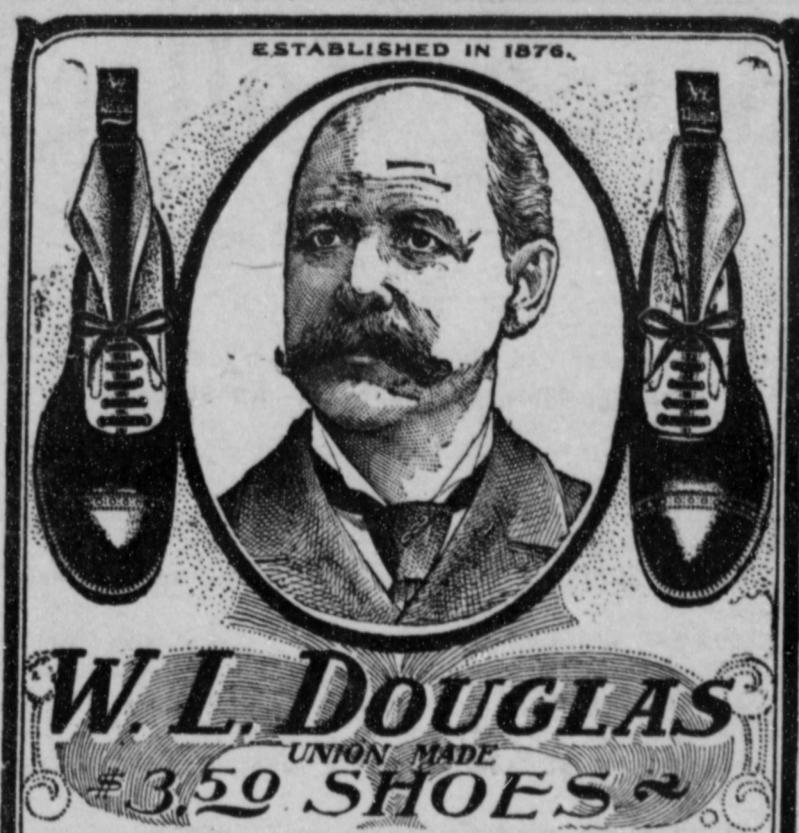
#### THE COST OF REVOLUTION.

Loss Involved in the Russian Proletariat Strike Was Five Hundred Million Dollars.

Aside from the moral and political questions involved, a matter of much interest connected with the recent proletarian strike in Russia has been the problem of the cost of the resultant disturbances in terms of money, and upon this matter most interesting light has been thrown by the publication in the *London Statist* of the careful estimate made by Professor Migoulin, one of the foremost economists of Russia, who places the direct loss from mob disorder at \$175,000,000. Professor Migoulin attributes to the disorders at Baku, the great oil producing district of the empire, which was devastated by fire, an actual loss of \$50,000,000; estates, here and there through the ravaged country, destroyed by the peasantry represented \$25,000,000; factories, sugar mills, and other manufacturing plants in provincial districts burned by mobs made up a loss of \$20,000,000; the incendiary burning of the port of Odessa involved a loss of \$25,000,000; wholesale pillaging of 60 towns and villages in the month of October alone led to the destruction of \$30,000,000 of property, while warships, government stores and property, and houses destroyed by cannonades involved another \$25,000,000, bringing the total from these items alone to \$175,000,000.

But, it should be noted, these are the direct losses, the first-hand destruction brought about by the revolutionary forces. In the wake of this destruction and the unsettlement following it there were collateral losses which far overtopped this total. Thus, the loss to the railway administration is put at \$20,000,000 during the first strike in October; the loss of wages to workmen and the shutting off of productive capacity in many directions amount to at least \$100,000,000 more, while beyond these matters, but still arising from the great strike disturbances, are to be set down some \$100,000,000 withdrawn from the country by Russians fleeing from their unhappy land, the enormous bankruptcies, involving some \$50,000,000, and withdrawals of as much more by foreign bankers with Russian branches or Russian correspondents. The grand total from all these sources, including the direct losses hitherto enumerated, run well above \$500,000,000.

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Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25  
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for  
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

**COYLE & HAYES**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

### Berea and Vicinity.

#### GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

A number of sample copies go out this week for various reasons. Let each copy that comes to one who is not now a subscriber to the Citizen be considered an invitation to become so. All we ask is that you compare the Citizen with other papers that come to you and ask which gives the most and best for the money. Send in your subscription and then write a letter giving all the news in your locality. We want to make the Citizen your family and neighbor-hood paper.

A substantial addition has been made to the Cemetery. This provides for all the growth likely for years to come.

The Citizen has a large number of subscribers in Berea and elsewhere who are in arrears with their subscription accounts for a year or more. Will you not look at the tag on the margin of your paper and see if this means you? If it does, please enable us to set your date forward a little. We must have some money from our subscribers.

Good news for our common school teachers. Henceforth they are to be paid for attendance upon County Institute.

In Squire Wilson's court Friday, Joe Todd, Jr., was held to the May term of the Circuit Court in bond of \$200, on the charge of house breaking. D. F. Powers was fined \$50 and costs on the charge of selling malt liquors to a minor. L. A. Watkins was fined \$20 and costs on the charge of gambling. Charles Williams was also fined \$20 on the same charge. John Dougherty, charged with shooting on the public highway, and Chester Preston and Wm. Moore, charged with gambling, were dismissed. All other cases were continued until March 9th.

Rev. Kitchin is holding a protracted meeting at Pine Grove this week. Much interest has been manifested there at meetings held by the local preachers. It is a more than usually thoughtful community.

Mr. L. P. McWhorter has bought out the Ramsey meat market and will hereafter dispense beef and pork at the old stand.

The livery barn has been undergoing repairs lately. A sample room has been finished off from the left of the entrance and a lattice gate will hereafter keep Sunday and night loafers out of the entrance. A great improvement, the last.

Work has been begun on the foundation for the addition to the College wood working shop. It will be hastened to a finish and will be a great addition to the street, as well as to the equipment of the College Industrial department.

Hon. Taylor Gabbard has introduced a bill for the establishment of county high schools throughout the State. The bill has no likelihood of being passed this term, but the introduction of the bill may inoculate the state with the idea.

### College Items

#### HERE AND THERE

Dr. Hubbell, Prof. Edwards and Prof. Dinsmore attended the National Superintendents' meeting at Louisville, Ky. several days this week.

Misses Washburn and Sypher, and Andrew Ross are absent attending the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. Student Volunteer Convention in Nashville, Tenn.

Prof. Mason is in Frankfort, Ky., attending the State Farmers' Institute.

Miss Clark is still on the sick list, though she is greatly improved.

The editor has been visiting class rooms this week. He was especially interested in Prof. Dinsmore's psychology class where students were reading original compositions illustrating the fertility of their imagination. There is nothing the matter with the imagination of that class.

The delegates have returned from the Y. M. C. A. meeting at Lexington. They report an inspiring meeting. The Ariel Quartette was very popular and added much interest to the meeting. The quartette was invited to several churches for the morning service, and sang in three different churches at night.

Mr. Albert Bachman, of Chicago, arrived Tuesday and is at school.

The addition to the Industrial Building will be erected by student labor, almost entirely.

Mr. Grosvenor gave the Monday morning lecture this week. Subject: "A Trip to the Antipodes."

Prof. Dizney has been ill for a few days this week but will meet his classes Thursday.

Mrs. Putnam was sick Wednesday having a severe cold. She is practically well now.

Berea is certainly having a full supply of contagious diseases this winter. The measles epidemic had scarcely cleared away when the mumps hit us in full force. There are not so many cases of mumps however as there were of the measles.

Mr. Fred Cox, a student, recently received a civil service appointment, and will engage in the postal service in Ind. Territory. He left Berea, Feb. 24.

#### Cemetery Association

The Executive Committee of Berea Cemetery Association has secured the tract of land adjoining the present cemetery on the northeast, about twelve and three fourth acres. A abundant room for generations to come is thus secured. A tenant is desired for the house and the tillable land. A faithful and competent man may make arrangements which will give him considerable employment. Apply soon, to Prof. L. V. Dodge.

#### Needed Reform.

The postmaster of Sedan, Kansas, conveys needed information to the public by means of proclamations posted on the office door. One of the latest, which is respectfully called to the attention of the College authorities, is as follows: "The school board's attention is very respectfully directed to the need of a local reform.

There are now but two recesses each day. There should be at least one each and every school hour, so every pupil in school could come here and inquire for mail at least six times a day.

As it is now, they are limited to four times, and that is little enough."

#### Moonshine Raid in Knott County.

We do not usually publish accounts of bloody encounters, feuds, and fights in the Citizen, but the raid on moonshiners recently made by Talbert and Malcolm Holliday will be of so much interest to so many that we waive our usual custom for once.

It appears that the two Holliday boys went with a posse to the house of a man by the name of Sloan in search of illicit liquor. Talbert Holliday is United States marshal and Malcolm is deputy collector. They entered the Sloan house alone, leaving the posse on guard outside. But as soon as they were within the house, the door was shut and a pistol duel began between them and four Sloans who were within.

The result is that two Sloans are killed, the father is seriously wounded, and the other boy escaped, presumably with a dangerous wound.

Talbert Holliday was not injured, but Malcolm received five wounds, none of which are serious, though one in the hand is painful and may result in maiming.

The Holliday boys are both former students of Berea and both have many friends here. One would think that such an experience would be enough to discourage a man, but Malcolm Holliday says he will soon be at work again.

The moonshining business in Knott county is completely broken up for the present by this raid.

#### College Discipline.

The President spoke at Chapel on Tuesday concerning College Discipline, and eight rather prominent students were suspended for violating the rules relating to social relations, having met to walk and visit outside the walking limits last Thursday afternoon. The length of suspension in the several cases is not yet fixed.

The President said that Berea College hopes never to have to use the heavy penalty of expulsion, or suspension for more than a year, because serious wrong should be prevented in advance. The rules are so made as to remove in large part the liability and temptation to wrong. But students who violate their pledges and deliberately disregard and transgress these rules can have no place here. The faculty will not spend its time with rule-breakers, but with the earnest young people who honestly propose to live according to the rules.

#### Nearly a Disastrous Fire.

What might have been a serious fire was started at the home of Mr. Spence on Jackson street last week. Mrs. Spence had been cleaning and disinfecting a room that had been occupied by students with measles, but went out of the room for a time, leaving the lamp burning. Leonard Spence saw a flame in the room from the garden, where he was standing, and hastening up stairs found the room full of flame and smoke from the explosion of the lamp. He succeeded in putting out the fire, not till he had burned his hands quite severely. The room would have been hopelessly on fire in another minute. The Spence house could likely be spared in Berea as it is a popular boarding house for students. Eleven have been boarding there this winter.

#### The Child and the State.

"At that hour came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, who, then, is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven? And he called to him a little child, and set him in the midst of them."

Matthew, 18:1-2.

"Every human being has a claim to a judicious development of his faculties by those to whom the care of his infancy is confided."—Pestalozzi.

"The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a useful citizen and bequeaths it a nuisance."—Chancellor Kent.

"If the children are untaught, their ignorance and vice will in future cost us much dearer in their consequences than it would have done in their correction by a good education."—Thomas Jefferson.

"For every pound you save in Education, you will spend five in prosecutions, in prisons, and in penal settlements."—Lord Macaulay.

### KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

**J. C. BURNAM**  
The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

### Real Estate

#### IS ON THE RUN.

I have just sold one farm of 100 acres and now have another of 130 acres adjoining the one sold. Two miles from Berea College, 30 acres in timber, the rest cleared. This land is worth \$20 an acre but I will sell it for \$12.50. Very good house, good barn, good water. This is a bargain. Call at once on

**J. P. BICKNELL,**  
Berea, Ky.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

#### To Kentucky Female Orphan School Graduates.

All graduates of the above named school are requested to send name and address to Principal K. F. O. S., Ky., that each may receive an invitation to a house party to be given the Alumnae in May. Send name whether or not circumstances favor attendance. **ELLA JOHNSON,** Prin. K. F. O. S.

#### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

#### FOR SALE.

A few good Jacks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.

### THE BEST

## Olive Oil for Salads

Or any other use in making good things to eat or in medicine is our

### Huile D'Olive

LARTIER FILS

It is absolutely pure Virgin Olive Oil from the finest olives grown in that famed South of Europe olive district. Try it yourself. Ask for the imported.

## The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

## At the Up-to-Date Grocery

#### YOU CAN BUY

|                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Sugar at .....               | .....05    |
| Meal at .....                | .....25    |
| Patent Flour .....           | .....65    |
| Diamond Special Coffee ..... | 15 and up. |

You can always find a fine lot of fruit and the best of everything that spot cash will buy. Prompt delivery. I also keep hay and mill feed.

**W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.**

## Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

## LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.

Phone 93

## Our Motto

**Quality**—Not low prices, is our inducement.

Any body can sell cheap goods, but everybody cannot sell good goods cheap. We offer a superior line of seasonable goods at our uniformly low prices. Call at

## The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

## NEWS ITEMS FOR THE BUSY READER.

All Important Happenings That  
Have Recently Transpired  
Throughout the World.

### EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Crimes and Casualties, the Movements  
of Government Officials and Other  
Interesting Events Cited,  
Condensed and Noted.

#### Congressional Briefs.

After 15 years of more or less serious  
consideration of the subject the  
Senate passed a pure food bill by the  
decisive vote of 63 to 4. The bill  
makes it a misdemeanor to manufac-  
ture or sell adulterated or misbranded  
foods, drugs, medicines or liquors in  
the District of Columbia, the territories  
and the insular possessions of the  
United States and prohibits the ship-  
ment of such goods from one state to  
another or to a foreign country. It  
also prohibits the receipt of such  
goods. There is a heavy penalty at-  
tached.

Senator Morgan made a report on  
the sanitary treaty between the various  
American republics and in executive  
session of the Senate stated that it  
was desirable to have a treaty ratified  
at an early date. The agreement  
between these republics will have a  
bearing on the passage of a national  
quarantine law.

The house committee on banking and  
currency decided to report favorably  
on the bill enabling national  
banks to lend to one borrower 10 per  
cent of their surplus as well as 10 per  
cent of the paid up capital.

Representative McNary introduced a  
resolution instructing the president to  
have the Interstate commerce commission  
investigate the alleged control and  
ownership of anthracite coal and  
anthracite mines by railway combinations.

Representative Esch (Wis.) introduced  
a bill to prevent common carriers and  
officers of common carriers from  
having any interest in companies  
engaged in mining, manufacturing  
or trading in any commodity trans-  
ported by such carriers.

The house passed the Mussel Shoals  
dam bill. It permits the creation of  
an immense water power on the Tennessee  
River in Alabama and has been  
pending before Congress for several  
years.

By a vote of 8 to 5 the Senate com-  
mittee on Interstate commerce agreed  
to report the Hepburn railroad rate  
bill without amendment, but the reso-  
lution adopted reserved to the mem-  
bers of the committee freedom of action  
concerning amendments offered in  
the Senate.

On the 22d the Senate passed the  
anti-hazing bill. The bill gives au-  
thority to the secretary of the Navy to  
dismiss at any time a midshipman  
whose presence he considers for any  
cause contrary to the best interests of  
the service after a trial by court-  
martial.

Without opposition the house on the  
23d passed the Tillman-Gillespie reso-  
lution, directing the Interstate com-  
merce commission to make examination  
on the subject of railroad discrimi-  
nations and monopolies and re-  
port on the same from time to time.

#### Miscellaneous Items.

The bridal couple, Congressman and  
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, started on  
the 19th for a trip to Cuba and arrived  
at Port Tampa, Fla., on the 20th when they  
sailed for Havana. A large crowd met the happy couple  
at the station on their arrival. Mrs.  
Longworth was presented with a  
magnificent floral design emblematic  
of the friendship of Cuba for herself  
and her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth arrived in  
Havana on the 21st and were welcomed  
by the citizens. Later they were  
taken to the country residence of the  
American minister, Edward V. Morgan.

On the 22d the white house bridal  
couple were given an ovation during a  
gala performance at the National  
theater, Havana, given in their honor.

"I can say authoritatively that Con-  
gressman Longworth will be a can-  
didate for renomination for third term  
in Congress this fall," said former  
Mayor Fleischmann, of Cincinnati. "I  
know that his ambition for the future  
is along legislative lines."

Susan B. Anthony, leader of the  
woman suffragists, was stricken with  
paralysis and her recovery is consid-  
ered doubtful by her physicians. She  
is 81 years old.

Oscar Ball, said to have been for-  
merly postmaster at Fremont, O., com-  
mitted suicide by poison in a Boston  
lodging house.

St. Viateurs college, at Bourbons-  
ais, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire.  
Loss \$175,000; insurance \$100,000.

The torpedo boat Winslow, of Spanish  
war Cardenas fame, was towed to a  
mooring at the Norfolk navy yard  
from sea by the naval tug Mohawk  
with her engines completely disabled.

Mr. Adm. Asa Walker will succeed  
Mr. Adm. C. M. Chester as superin-  
tendent of the naval observatory at  
Washington when the latter retires  
from the active list of the navy.

At Asheville, N. C., the grand jury  
returned another true bill against Con-  
gressman Blackburn, charging him  
with practicing before the treasury de-  
partment in violation of the federal  
statutes.

Charles E. Moyer, William D. Hay-  
wood and G. A. Pettibone, leaders of  
the Western Federation of Miners,  
were taken to Caldwell, Ida., where  
they were arraigned on the charge  
of participating in the murder of  
former Gov. Steunenberg. They re-  
fused to plead and were committed to  
jail without bail.

The committee appointed by the  
Ohio Senate to investigate municipal  
and county affairs in Hamilton county  
began its sessions at Cincinnati. The  
first day's session developed that some  
of the Cincinnati bankers have been  
giving gratuities to County Treasurer  
Hynicka for depositing county funds  
in their banks.

In the examination of municipal and  
county affairs in Cincinnati, ordered by  
the Ohio Senate, County Treasurer  
R. K. Hynicka refused to produce his  
private bank book for the inspection  
of the investigating committee.

An unknown negro was shot to death  
at Shaw, Miss., by Dr. E. B. Grice, after  
attacking and attempting to criminally  
assault a white woman.

The American colony in Mexico City  
celebrated Washington's birthday with  
a benefit performance at the circus in  
aid of the American hospital.

Goshen Jim, famous as the best ice  
horse in the world and who held the  
world's pacing record of 1:00 1/2 for  
a half mile, dropped dead during a  
race at Minneapolis.

The committee appointed at the  
last session of the New York legislature  
to investigate life insurance has  
made its report. The report is ex-  
tremely voluminous, extending to 319  
printed pages. It embraces a long re-  
view of the testimony taken by the  
committee and its recommendations  
and conclusions as to remedial legis-  
lation.

A decree of divorce was granted at  
Baltimore to Mattie D. Bragg from her  
husband, Rev. Charles M. Bragg, former  
pastor of Calvary M. E. church, on the  
ground that he deserted her by  
eloping with the organist of his  
church 12 years ago.

John Cross Hammond, whose wife's  
body was found in a trunk last No-  
vember, ten days after he had dis-  
appeared, surrendered to the Albany  
(N. Y.) police and confessed to having  
killed his wife.

Miss Lizzie Wimbish, 51, a native  
of Montgomery, Ala., and one of the  
best-known southern female mission-  
aries of the Presbyterian church in the  
Orient, died in Kobe, Japan.

There is much talk of a probable  
appointment of Gen. Grosvenor to a  
first-class consular berth. It is gen-  
erally believed he will be offered  
something good.

Stuyvesant Fish sent to Charles A.  
Peabody, president of the Mutual Life  
Insurance Co., his resignation as a  
member of the Mutual's board of trustees.

Secretary Shaw went on record as  
being strongly in favor of the propos-  
ed legislation to remove all internal  
revenue tax from grain alcohol, ren-  
dered unfit for drinking purposes, for  
use in the arts and industries.

A correspondent at Tokio says that  
in the town of Taira, 60 miles  
southeast of Fukushima, destroyed 600  
houses and caused the death of 37 per  
cent. Details are not obtainable at  
this time.

The Iowa Senate passed a resolution  
authorizing Gov. Cummins to call a  
convention of representatives of the  
several states of the nation in July to  
devise means to secure an amendment  
to the federal constitution so that  
United States senators may be elected  
by the people instead of by the legis-  
latures.

Johann Hoch, convicted murderer,  
confessed bigamist, and who, if but a  
fraction of the stories of crime told  
of him are true, was one of the greatest  
criminals this country has ever  
known, was hanged in the county jail  
at Chicago for poisoning his wife, Ma-  
rie Welcker-Hoch.

Business failures in the United  
States for the week ending February  
22 number 185, against 208 the previous  
week, 220 in the like week of 1905,  
200 in 1904, 185 in 1903.

Two bills designed to prevent book  
making at the Benning race track at  
Washington were introduced in the  
house. The bills prohibit all gambling  
or betting anywhere in the District of  
Columbia.

Mrs. Josephine Terreno, a 15-year-  
old Italian girl of New York, confess-  
ed that she killed her uncle, Gaetano  
Riggio, and attempted to kill his wife,  
and declared that she was justified in  
doing so. When arrested she told the  
police that her uncle had taken ad-  
vantage of her innocence with his  
wife's knowledge.

Kenyon military academy at Gambier,  
O., is in ruins, three cadets are  
believed to be lost, three fatally injured  
and many badly burned and hurt.  
The fire started early in the morning,  
and so fierce were the flames and so  
rapid their progress that inside of 20  
minutes the entire academy was  
doomed and the cadets driven from  
their sleeping rooms.

Mrs. Nina May Dupree, near At-  
lanta, Ga., the young woman whose  
throat was cut several weeks ago and  
whose harrowing story of how she was  
assaulted by a negro, has confessed,  
according to a letter from her mother.

Joe Deado, foreman of the gang, and  
three other Italians were killed near  
Rock, W. Va., by the explosion of a  
can of giant powder. The men were  
torn to pieces by the force of the ter-  
rific explosion. The victims were pre-  
paring a blast and from some un-  
known cause the can from which they  
were using powder became ignited.

Former Police Capt. James Wilson,  
of Allegheny, Pa., recently convicted  
of extortion in connection with the  
reform crusade, was sentenced to  
serve six months in the workhouse  
and pay a fine of \$100 in addition to  
the costs.

The Louisiana State Board of Health  
at its session adopted quarantine reg-  
ulations and decided that the restric-  
tions against Cuba and the Central  
American ports should become effec-  
tive on March 15.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Iowa cousin  
of the president, refuses to accept a  
mayoralty nomination in his home  
town, Ackley, Ia.

Edna Kerr, an actress from Phila-  
delphia, died at a hospital in Colum-  
bus, O., from an operation for appen-  
dicitis. She was a member of the  
John Henry Co.

The paper mill of J. E. Henry &  
Sons at Lincoln, N. H., burned. Loss,  
\$150,000.

While crossing the Illinois river  
from Bureau to Hennepin, Ill., with  
the United States mails, Blaine Jenkins,  
mail carrier, Percy McWhorter,  
mail buyer, both of Hennepin, and  
William Bantley, a barber, of Chicago,  
were drowned. The men were in a  
small rowboat, which was caught in  
the ice jam and crushed.

The rifle range, near Visalia, Ky.,  
which was abandoned a few years ago,  
has been reclaimed by the government.  
A deal has just been completed  
whereby the government comes into  
possession of 1,100 additional acres  
adjoining the range.

Willis Page, the negro who assault-  
ed and murdered Fara Gant, a little  
white girl, who lived near Blen-  
ville, La., a few miles south of Shreveport,  
was tied to a stake and burned to  
death by the leading citizens of Blen-  
ville.

that her wounds were self-imposed.

Wm. Hildreth, a wealthy farmer of  
Edgar county, Illinois, has consulted  
an attorney about bringing suit to  
compel the Cincinnati, Hamilton &  
Dayton road to issue a pass to himself  
and wife.

Johann Hoch's body, barried by Chi-  
cago cemeteries from interment within  
their limits, was buried in the potter's  
field, adjoining the county poor farm at  
Dunning, near Chicago.

A decree of divorce was granted at  
Baltimore to Mattie D. Bragg from her  
husband, Rev. Charles M. Bragg, former  
pastor of Calvary M. E. church, on the  
ground that he deserted her by  
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John Cross Hammond, whose wife's  
body was found in a trunk last No-  
vember, ten days after he had dis-  
appeared, surrendered to the Albany  
(N. Y.) police and confessed to having  
killed his wife.

Seven car loads of ammunition left  
the United States magazine at St.  
Julian's Creek, Norfolk, Va., for the  
Asia's fleet of Uncle Sam's navy. The  
tremendous quantity of shots and  
shells of every description was got  
together in a hurry on rush orders from  
Washington.

While helping to tear down an old  
frame house, 417 Larimer avenue,  
Pittsburgh, an Italian laborer found an  
old worm-eaten cigar box in a secret  
closet. The box contained \$20,000 in  
gold. Some years ago the house was  
occupied by J. W. Nolan, a well-known  
business man, who was cashier for a lumber  
company. He committed suicide 15 years ago.

The funeral will be held next Thurs-  
day with services in the Episcopal  
church under the auspices of the  
Grand Army. Former Congressman  
George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, will  
deliver an oration. The body is to lie  
in state on Thursday at the church.

**PRESIDENT CASTRO'S BOAST.**

Will Humble France, Break Monroe  
Doctrine and Clear Out Foreigners.

Willemstad, Curacao.—Advices re-  
ceived here from Venezuela are to the  
effect that President Castro says he will  
humble France, break up the Monroe  
doctrine, clear out the French from  
Venezuela and then start on Ameri-  
cans, Englishmen and Germans, who he  
declares are worse than Chinese. He is  
reported as saying that he will clear the  
country of foreigners. He is very bitter  
against Americans, who he says are after his  
country. The populace is yearning for an  
American protectorate, and the  
better class of Venezuelans are reported  
as saying that the situation demands  
immediate intervention by the United  
States for the sake of humanity.

The guards around the Forbidden  
City, Peking, have been doubled and  
all the palaces and residences of high  
officials are especially guarded. The  
police who have hitherto carried bat-  
ons are now armed with rifles.

Mrs. Lillie Hinds Cortelyou, wife of  
Postmaster General Cortelyou, has  
been bequeathed a gold thimble by her  
aunt, Mrs. Anna D. Hinds, who died at  
Hempstead, L. I., February 5, leaving an  
estate valued at \$5,000.

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City, Peking, have been doubled and  
all the palaces and residences of high  
officials are especially guarded. The  
police who have hitherto carried bat-  
ons are now armed with rifles.

William F. Sears and his wife were  
found dead in their apartments in Chi-  
cago. The gas had been turned on and  
all apertures stopped with rags. The  
woman had been acting queerly of late.

Gambier, O.—The charred bodies of  
Cadets Winfield Scott Kunkle,  
of Ashtabula, O.; J. E. Henderson,  
of Ridge Farm, Ill., and James J. Fuller,  
of Warren, O., were found in the  
ruins of Delano hall, of the Kenyon  
military academy, which was destroyed  
by fire Saturday morning. A dozen  
other persons were injured.

The bodies of Fuller and Henderson  
lay close together. They had been  
roommates. It is believed that they  
were suffocated to death in bed. Cadets  
Harry Barnes and Leon Baker, both  
residents of Cleveland, were moved  
on cots to hospitals in Cleve-  
land Sunday morning. Barnes, whose  
condition had been regarded as criti-  
cal on Saturday, is much improved.

**MILITARY ACADEMY FIRE.**

Three Cadets Were Burned To Death  
and a Dozen Others Injured.

Gambier, O.—The charred bodies of  
Cadets Winfield Scott Kunkle,  
of Ashtabula, O.; J. E. Henderson,  
of Ridge Farm, Ill., and James J. Fuller,  
of Warren, O., were found in the  
ruins of Delano hall, of the Kenyon  
military academy, which was destroyed  
by fire Saturday morning. A dozen  
other persons were injured.

**Preparing For Trouble.**

Manila.—Active preparations con-  
tinue here for a possible con-  
tingency in China. Maj. Gen. Leonard  
Wood has postponed his contemplated  
trip to Mindanao. A list has been cir-  
culated among the packers and team-  
sters of this city requesting the names  
of those who are willing to enlist for  
service in China.

**The Grade of Lieutenant General.**

Washington.—A compromise on  
the provision abolishing the grade  
of lieutenant general has been  
practically agreed upon whereby Gens.  
Gens. Corbin and MacArthur will be  
allowed to reach that rank before their re-  
tirement.

**Two Babies Burned.**

Huntington, W. Va.—Two little  
children of Homer Trail, near  
Eagle, were burned to death Sunday  
morning in their home. The mother  
left them alone for an hour, and on  
her return found both burned to a  
crisp.

**Arrival at Gibraltar.**

Gibraltar.—The transports Kilpat-  
rick and McClellan, having on  
board the First Infantry bound for Ma-  
lta, sailed for Malta. The boilers of  
the McClellan, which were in bad con-  
dition, were repaired here.

**Surprised Their Friends.**

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 24.—Leva His-  
sem, daughter of ex-County Judge His-  
sem, was painfully but not seriously  
burned at her home, as the result of  
applying carbolic acid to her arms, un-  
der the impression that she was using  
a lotion for the skin.

**Threaten To Leave the State.**

At asheville, N. C., the grand jury  
returned another true bill against Con-  
gressman Blackburn, charging him  
with practicing before the treasury de-  
partment in violation of the federal  
statutes.</p

## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

### MADISON COUNTY.

#### HICKORY PLAINS

Feb. 23.—Willie White, Jr., and family, together with a few others, of White's Station, left this week for Illinois.—Mr. and Mrs. Veda Ritter, of White's Station, gave the young people a candy pulling, Monday night.—Mr. J. A. Adams visited his brother Ed Adams last week. His sister, Mrs. Maggie Adams Overly, is there and is very ill with consumption.—William Johnson and wife, of Silver Creek, spent Sunday with Mrs. Lizzie Cornelison and mother.—Richard Kimbrell has bought the James Green farm and will move to it shortly.—Mr. Beve Johnson is very sick with pneumonia.

#### BIG HILL

Feb. 24.—The farmers of this vicinity are hustling around about their plowing.—Miss Julia Johnston is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hayes.—Mrs. Grant Abrams and daughters, Stella and Artia, visited Mrs. Green and her daughter Flora Sunday evening.—Mat Green started to Lancaster Saturday, expecting to attend court there on Monday.—A Sunday school will be held at the Pilot Knob school house next Sunday morning at 10. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gabbard and little children, of Dreyfus, visited Mrs. Gabbard's mother, Mrs. Julia C. Green, and family Monday.—Jas. C. Owens and wife visited friends and relatives on Red Lick recently.—Mrs. Garlen Laws visited her daughter, Mrs. Nannie Parker, Friday night.

#### HARTS

Feb. 26.—Spoke hauling is yet the occupation of the people of this vicinity.—H. Fowler was the guest of Mr. Lake Saturday.—John Davis has sold his timber to John Hoskins for \$2500. Mr. Hoskins will put in a sawmill; then the boys can get lots of work to do.—Quite a number of young folks attended the exhibition on Scaffold Cane Thursday.—There will be a box supper at Harts church Saturday, March 3. Come out, boys, and buy a box.—T. J. Lake has gone to Mullins Station on a visit.—Mrs. Richard Davis attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. McQueen have gone to Bear Wallow to see Mrs. McQueen's father who is sick.—Mr. Baker visited J. W. Lake's Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hawkins visited Tom Dougherty on Saturday.—Joe Lewis and wife visited R. L. Richardson Sunday evening.—C. G. Baker bought a mule from Mr. Bullens, of Scaffold Cane. Mr. Baker has now a fine team.—Joe Van Winkle has moved on the Lester place near Thomas Hazelwood's residence.—Ella Collins is visiting Martha Van Winkle, while Martha's mother is visiting Mrs. Jim Van Winkle at Williamsburg.—Mrs. Henry Bicknell is quite sick.—Harry McClure visited at Mr. Lake's Friday night.—Little George Davis, who has been sick, is now well.—David Williams was in this locality last week.—George Collins sold his horse for \$65 to Sam Alcorn.

### CLAY COUNTY.

#### BURNING SPRINGS.

Feb. 24.—The school here at Burning Springs is progressing. The attendance is 83 for the second month, having fallen off seven from the first month. The teachers say there are fewer absences than in any school they have taught before. The children of the combined districts are happy indeed that they have such a pleasant school. The citizens of the community are co-operating with the teachers and Berea College to make the school come up to their dreams of happy days gone by.—Squire McDaniel is doing his duty in keeping order in his magisterial districts. He is also doing Jackson County a favor by issuing warrants for the violators stepping over into Clay. Hurrah! Hurrah for McDaniel!!—Dr. Hornsby started for Louisville Friday morning. He accompanies his daughter who is to have a surgical operation performed.—At the last meeting of the Baptist Church, seven converts were baptized, all by immersion. The ice had to be taken off the water but no ill results are reported yet.—The post-office has been removed from Maggard's to Rawling's, making it very inconvenient for the patrons of the office. The merchants also realize that trade is not so good, and the people in general are beginning to advocate its being brought back to a more convenient place.—The Burning Springs Gas and Fuel Company is almost ready to incorporate. They are awaiting the acknowledgement of the deed transferring the gas well on E. C. Rawling's land to the company. The company will be incorporated at \$1200. When you see this gas plant established, you see the next best thing to

the school for Burning Springs. If you happen to pass by any time during the summer, drop in and get warm.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

#### SAND GAP

Feb. 25.—Harvey Reece, the weather prophet, says winter is over at the beginning of winter. Mr. Reece predicted that we would have an unusually mild winter.—J. C. Powell and son, of Dreyfus, were in this vicinity on business a few days ago.—E. E. Durham, who is in school at Wind Cave, visited home folks Friday night and Saturday.—Dillard Durham and family visited his step mother, Mrs. Sophie Durham, Saturday night.—Dr. Hurley, who is building at Sand Gap, has his dwelling about completed and will move there in the near future.—James Johnson is building beyond the Widow Durham's farm here, between South Fork and Dry Fork. He has his houses up and covered. That sausage made some time ago may come in all right yet.—Master Jesse Durham is visiting relatives at High Top.—James Durham, of Clover Bottom, is having some very nice buildings erected near his father's old homestead on Durham ridge.—Misses Mollie Williams and Sudie Gabbard, who are in school at McKee, visited home folks from Thursday until Sunday. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Bennett, one of their school mates.—Misses Maggie and Matilda Durham visited friends at Kerby Knob a few days ago. They report the roads in bad condition and that their horses stuck in the mud several times. At many places the roads are almost impassable.—There was church at Chugy Deadening, a place near here, yesterday and quite a large congregation turned out.—We are glad to learn that the Sunday school at Pine Grove is progressing so nicely under the care of uncle Jackie Jones and Miss Florence Lake. Under the management of such workers we do not wonder at its well doing.—We are glad to learn also that they are having such nice meetings at Walnut Chapel.—Rev. W. I. Powell and wife, of Pleasant Ridge, attended church at Chugy Deadening yesterday.

### OWNSLEY COUNTY.

#### RICETOWN

Feb. 24.—We are now having fine weather; the farmers will soon begin to prepare for their crops, if nothing prevents.—There will be meeting and Sunday school at the school house, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, by Miss Cort, of Buffalo. This meeting is for the purpose of planning and securing aid to build the proposed church house on Indian Creek, between Ricetown and Gabbard. We hope that all will lend a hand in aiding the work in any way they can.—There was a fine tide in the river for rafts and ties this week. Some of the log men that were ready with their logs have made good use of it in running their timber.—The new company that purchased the Ricetown saw mill from A. B. Marshall, are proving themselves the rightful owners by the way they are performing their work. They have the writer's best wishes for their future success.—Clay Mason, who has been attending school at Buckhorn this winter, visited home folks Friday and Saturday.—Tom Frost of this place has been confined to his bed owing to a serious kick, received from his little Hacker mule. Be careful, Tom; Hacker mules are dangerous.—Isaac Wilder was over at the old home this week.—The weekly debate held at the school house was in session Friday night, and the hottest debate we have had yet was witnessed. The first part of the night was spent in the reading and adoption of a constitution, written and framed by C. B. Moore. Then the society elected officers. Arthur Garrett was elected president; C. B. Moore, secretary; Evan Ogan, vice-president; Marion Baily, sergeant at arms; Elmer Gabbard, A. J. Chandler, and C. B. Moore were elected committee to frame questions for debate in the society. Then, the subject, "Resolved, That the art of man is more attractive to the eye than the scenes of nature," was discussed. The speakers on the affirmative were as follows: Sherman Anderson, Clay Mason, Will Helton, John Mason, Evan Ogan, and Arthur Garrett. The speakers on the negative were: Price Chandler, James Gabbard, Marion Baily, A. J. Chandler, Elmer Gabbard, and C. B. Moore. After all the speakers had spoken but two, Arthur Garrett, C. B. Moore, and, after a speech made by Elmer Gabbard, a negative speaker, Arthur Garrett should have followed him, but declined to do so. Whether he thought his case hopeless, or on account of the coldness of the room,

## GET MARRIED

You have more than enough money to furnish your house if you

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If you are already married you will save money by buying at

### The Same Place

Everything in Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Mattings, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, Organs and Sewing Machines.

### Customers or Visitors

Call and see my goods and prices before you buy—and the rest is easy.

### R. H. CHRISMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 26

we do not know, as Arthur is a very brilliant speaker. The judges' decision was cast in favor of the negative. C. B. Moore was very sorry that he did not get to take part and help win the decision. We are sure he could have made an able speech.

### GARRARD COUNTY.

#### CARTERSVILLE

Feb. 26.—We are having regular spring time now.—Born to Mrs. Charley Rogers on the 5th a little girl, but she lived only a short time.—Married on the 14th, Mr. Tellie Green to Miss Susie K. Merryman, of Point Level. Miss Susie is a fine school teacher and attractive young lady. Mr. Green is an industrious farmer of good habits. Their friends wish them much happiness all along the path of life.—Mrs. J. G. Clark visited her brother, Richard Kimbrell, last Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Kimbrell's family have all been down with the measles, but are some better. Mr. Kimbrell has bought the Overly farm near Hickory Plains school house. He will move to it as soon as his family are well enough to go.—People are all getting so busy that it is hard to get news.—Miss Alma Layer, of near Paint Lick, will teach a music school in the Wood's View neighborhood. She will begin next week.—The Misses Ada and Pearl Boain visited their cousin, Miss Rhoda Ealem, of Flat Woods, Saturday and Sunday.—We Cartersville people do not get *The Citizen* until it is almost stale news. We used to get it on Saturday, and now we do not get it until Monday or Tuesday, and sometimes it does not come until Wednesday. It could come from California in that time. The fault

must lie with the rural delivery. I am reminded of an experience of the days when the Kentucky Central Railroad was built: An old gentleman named James McGuire was called to Richmond, Madison county, to testify in a murder case. He took the cars to make the trip but that means proving too slow, he got off at Fort Estill and walked the rest of the way to Richmond. On entering the court he said: "Good morning, Judge I've got here at last." "Good morning," said the judge, "I don't see why I can't fine you for not coming in sooner." "But let me tell you," says the old gentleman of 84 years, "I came on the train, and worried along until I found I was likely to be too late, when I got off at Fort Estill and walked, and I beat the train." "Oh well," replied the judge, "I will have to excuse you, if you had to walk and beat the cars." So I think a good walker could carry the mail from Berea to Cartersville somewhat quicker than it is coming. It comes from Paint Lick straight, but is delayed too long between Paint Lick and Berea.—George Allen and family visited J. B. Carter Sunday.—It will soon be time to gather goose eggs and they will be greatly in demand in this community.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

#### ROCKFORD

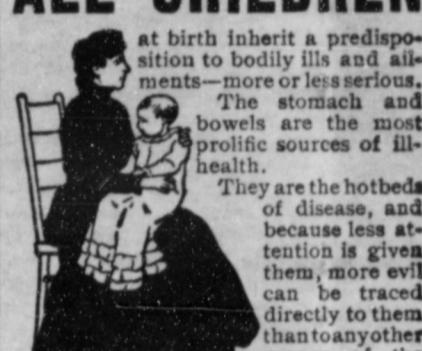
Feb. 27.—Miss Ella Lake's school at Walnut Grove closed last Friday.—Miss Ellen Wild, of Clover Bottom, is visiting her cousin, Miss Annie McGuire, of this place.—We are having some snow now, after so many weeks of pretty weather.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dalton, of Richmond, Ky., visited T. C. Viars Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Dinksie Lake, of Berea, was here Monday.—Reecie R. Todd is very sick at this writing.—W. H. Stephens has about completed his new house.—James Berry, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Stephens, left for Illinois Friday.—Wm. Linville was kicked by a horse a few days ago and is badly hurt, though no bones were broken.—Quite a large crowd attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—Miss Ella Rich and Robert, Alfred and Lula Pike, of Livingston, Ky., visited friends here last week.—Misses Reecie Todd and Mattie McGuire visited Miss Virgie Martin Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ogg, of Berea, Sunday.—C. H. Todd says there is a grape vine near Livingston 200 feet long and 12 inches in diameter. Can anybody beat that?

### ILLINOIS NEWS.

#### TUSCOLA, DOUGLAS COUNTY

Feb. 24.—We are having most beautiful weather at this writing. The roads in many places were said to have commenced to dry out, but the heavy rains of Monday night undid all the sun had accomplished, and on Tuesday they were worse than they had been this winter.—Charles Martin, a young farmer of near Ficklin, and Miss Mary Ledford, of Pesotum, were united in marriage at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. M. G. Coleman on Saturday afternoon. The bridegroom is the oldest son of W. C. Martin and the bride is the oldest daughter of Robert Ledford. They will reside with the bridegroom's parents, three miles west of Tuscola.—John Murray has moved on Mrs. McCord's place.—Hendricks Jordan, a young Fairland man, was run over by an extra freight train, receiving injuries from which he died Tuesday morning. He was from Kentucky.

## ALL CHILDREN



Where there is the least indication of trouble or you are feeling out of sorts,

### Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative) Syrup Pepsin

should be taken at once.

It is the best preparation for the stomach and bowels.

If they are all out of order, it will eradicate the trouble, tone up the parts and restore them to their natural condition. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN communicates itself to the whole system and its beneficial and curative effects are pronounced and instantly experienced.

It will keep you in good health.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

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# Farms!

## FOR SALE

Get a home while you can in the beautiful Blue Grass Region of Central Kentucky, where we have the best of Schools, Churches, and Society.

I have the following farms for sale, all well located, and good to choice Blue Grass land in Madison Co., Ky. These are not only good homes but are good investments as well.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Stock Farm, 550 acres         | \$45 per Acre |
| Stock Farm, 320 acres         | 100 per Acre  |
| Good Farm, 158 acres          | 7000, Net     |
| Good Farm, 111 acres          | 3000, Net     |
| Good Farm, 106 acres          | 30 per Acre   |
| Good Farm, 201½ acres         | 50 per Acre   |
| Small Farm, 27½ acres         | 1000, Net     |
| Good Farm, 297 acres          | 20,000, Net   |
| Small Farm, 80 acres          | 1300, Net     |
| Good Farm, 165 acres          | 1650, Net     |
| Small Farm, 36 acres          | 1000, Net     |
| Good Farm, 147 acres          | 4000, Net     |
| Small Farm, 52½ acres         | 65 per Acre   |
| Small Farm, 62½ acres         | 60 per Acre   |
| House and large Lot, 3¾ acres | 375, Net      |
| Good Farm, 208 acres          | 4000, Net     |
| Small Farm, 58 acres          | 800, Net      |

And many more desirable homes, well located, near to best schools and churches, and in good communities. Come to me; I can suit you in a good farm. Both the buyer and the seller are always pleased in my sales. I have done \$45,000 of business in the past year in this county.

The prices for the property in my hands run in proportion to the quality of the land and the improvements on the same. Some of the finest houses and barns and the best land in Madison County, Ky., are represented in this list.

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